





## Israeli Army Is Put on Defensive On Charges of Brutality to Arabs

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JAFFA, Israel — In an aging, dilapidated building in this largely Arab city, the Israeli Army is being accused of mounting a campaign of systematic harassment, indiscriminate punishment and occasional brutality against the Arabs of the occupied West Bank.

The drama surrounding these accusations is unfolding in a small room in the army's central command military court. The people making the charges, however, are not the Arabs who have chafed under 15 years of Israeli occupation, but Israeli soldiers who were part of the occupation force.

Major David Mofaz and six sol-

diers are accused of beating, kicking and clubbing students at the Islamic University in Hebron last spring during widespread disturbances in the West Bank. The soldiers have declared their innocence and argued that all the measures they took against the Arabs conformed to the orders and guidelines laid down by their superiors.

Last week, the three-member military tribunal that is hearing the case decided to involve the top echelon of the army. It agreed to a defense motion to hear testimony by Feb. 9 from the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, on two controversial documents that have been introduced by lawyers for the soldiers.

The documents, issued by General Eitan, called for the punishment of the parents of students who participate in demonstrations, expulsion from the West Bank of Arabs considered troublemakers by the Israelis and "economic punishment" of whole villages known to be centers of unrest by such measures as denying them the right to purchase cement, gasoline and cigarettes.

General Eitan said "instigators" should be imprisoned for investigation, without formal charges, for up to 18 days as allowed by Israeli law in the occupied territory, released for a few days and then reimprisoned.

### 15 Die in Egyptian Crash

The Associated Press

CAIRO — A train going to Alexandria from Cairo rammed into a stationary one in the town of Sindou, killing 15 and injuring 24, transport police sources said. They said the two trains had to use the same tracks because of repairs on a parallel set of tracks.

"Harass them," General Eitan said, according to the documents. The general also urged the creation of a special "detention exile" camp in the West Bank and said that the Arab population should be informed that "the inhabitants of Jewish settlements" in the West Bank "must carry arms and open fire when attacked."

The seven soldiers are charged in the military court with assault, illegal use of weapons, negligence of duty, disrupting the discipline and good order of the army and improper behavior. The charges stemmed from complaints made in May to Defense Ministry officials by three reserve officers who served in the West Bank last spring and who accused some soldiers of acting improperly in quelling the disturbances.

After a long investigation by the military advocate-general, formal charges were brought against the seven in October. The investigation also resulted in the dismissal of two senior officers in the Hebron military command from their posts.

However, largely under the prodding of Yehuda Kessler, a hamboytai Tel Aviv lawyer who is representing Major Mofaz in the case, the trial has turned not just on the behavior of the individual soldiers but on the Israeli Army's policies in dealing with the Arab population of the West Bank. By adopting a line of defense that his client was simply following orders, Mr. Kessler has focused on those policies and in some ways put the prosecution, the army, in the position of the accused.

Before agreeing to call General Eitan as a witness, the military court heard testimony Thursday from Major General Uri Orr, the army's central commander, who denied there was an army policy of harassment and severe punishment directed against the Palestinian Arabs.

"At that time," General Orr said, referring to the unrest in the West Bank after Israeli authorities dismissed several elected Arab mayors, "extremists wanted to disturb the order as much as possible. My aim was to bring about quiet."

Despite the unrest, General Orr said, he instructed his soldiers to keep Arab casualties to a minimum, not to fire their weapons unless their lives were endangered and to use the minimum amount of force to control any situation.

Israeli soldiers killed 10 Palestinians and wounded 90 during the spring disturbances. Two soldiers were killed and 33 were wounded as a result of the clashes.



British troops, members of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, arriving at Beirut airport.

## U.K. Troops Join Beirut Peace Force

United Press International

BEIRUT — The first British soldiers arrived Tuesday to join the international peacekeeping force in a city that is becoming increasingly uneasy about continuous sectarian fighting and Israeli maneuvering.

As sniper fire sounded in the nearby Chuf mountains throughout the day, 22 members of the Queen's Dragoon Guards flew in from Cyprus as an advance party of 80 British soldiers to arrive within a week.

Israeli troops, backed by five tanks, swept through the villages of Shoufat and Kfar Shima, just southeast of Beirut, in an afternoon search of homes for weapons and guerrillas, police said.

Directly east of the capital, Lebanese Christians

and Druze exchanged sporadic sniper and machine-gun fire throughout the day after a one-hour artillery battle at dawn.

Christians said the latest exchange in the four-month battle began when the Druze militiamen shelled the Christian area of Alei, eight miles (13 kilometers) east of Beirut.

All shops and schools were closed and the main Beirut-Damascus highway was blocked by sandbag barricades manned by the gunmen.

The British force, the only one to arrive since Lebanon appealed for wider participation in the peace force, will take up positions in southeast Beirut near the zone policed by 1,200 U.S. marines — an area where there were confrontations in January when Israeli troops tried to cross U.S. lines.

## Paris Papers Question Police Case Against 3 Alleged Irish Terrorists

Reuters

PARIS — Two leading French newspapers reported in their Tuesday editions that serious doubts have surfaced over police evidence against three Irish republicans arrested and charged with possession of arms and explosives five months ago.

The three, Mary Reid, Michael Plunkett and Stephen King, were arrested in a raid on an apartment in Vincennes, a suburb east of Paris, on Aug. 28. They have been charged with possession of firearms, explosives and false papers, and with associating with criminals, according to a judicial spokesman.

The Ellysée Palace released the news of the arrests in an announcement that hailed the capture as a major coup against international terrorism and a victory for France's anti-terrorist apparatus.

The suspects were said by Irish police to be members of the Irish National Liberation Army, a leftist splinter group of the Irish Republican Army. Plunkett and Mr. King had jumped bail. But a spokesman at the Irish Embassy in Paris said Tuesday that Ireland had not asked for the extradition of the two men.

Le Monde, a newspaper that generally supports the government, reported that there were serious differences in evidence given by police officers to the examining magistrate.

Le Monde, in a report that appeared on the front page of its Tuesday edition, spoke of serious discrepancies in evidence given by police officers involved in the raid. It said no fingerprints had

been taken and the arms had not been photographed in the places where they were said by police to have been found.

Both newspapers said all three suspects have maintained that they were not present, as required by law, when the police searched the apartment.

They also said the special officer from the criminal police, who represents the court in such cases and by law has to oversee any search, had no knowledge of the case.

Le Monde quoted Major Jean-Michel Beau, in charge of the police at the raid, as telling the examining magistrate: "I did not take part in the whole search. I saw only the start. I saw the explosives, with two detonators and two fuses, placed on a shelf above the toilet door. I saw a weapon under a mattress, and one that had been found in the conduit leading out of the fireplace."

But Le Monde quoted another police officer as saying Major Beau did not know there were arms in the apartment when he left.

## EC Approves Lifting Veto on U.K. Rebate

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community governments Tuesday formally approved proposals aimed at convincing the European Parliament it should lift its veto on a budget rebate of \$850 million to Britain.

Officials said Common Market ministers approved without discussion the proposals submitted two weeks ago by the community's executive commission.

The proposals were welcomed in principle by community foreign ministers at a meeting here last week but Tuesday's formal approval was necessary for the Parliament

to discuss them at its next session, opening in Strasbourg Monday.

France issued a separate statement saying it could not agree with the decision, which it considered out of line with previous community agreements.

But officials said French approval was not necessary in this case as only a simple majority was required.

Parliamentary leaders have so far reacted coolly to the proposals, aimed at persuading the Parliament to lift its veto on the rebate, due on Britain's 1982 contributions to the Common Market budget.

Britain wants the rebate paid before the close of this financial year at the end of March. But the European Parliament has held up the payment pending a commitment by governments and the executive commission to reform the community's finances in a way which would make such annual rebates unnecessary.

Chesson Sees How — France's minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, held talks Tuesday with the British finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, about the European Community budget issue. Reuters reported from London. But there was no word of any progress in the controversy.

The two ministers also discussed a strategy for world economic recovery which Sir Geoffrey put, as chairman, to next week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee in Washington, British officials said.

Women's Rights Law Protested in Athens — More than 2,000 demonstrators, most of them women, marched to parliament on Monday protesting a new law that gives women equal rights with men and makes divorce easier.

About 40 Greek Orthodox priests with the group presented a petition appealing to President Constantine Caramanlis not to sign the law revising the family code. The law gives women full equality in social and family life and introduces divorce by mutual consent and automatic divorce after four years of separation.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Greece Quits NATO Maneuvers

ATHENS (AP) — Greece has pulled out of a NATO exercise plan for later this month, in which four Greek Navy ships were to take part, government spokesman said Tuesday.

"We are not participating because the philosophy of the exercise doesn't suit us," a spokesman said. He did not elaborate. Greece's relations with NATO are strained by Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's claim that Turkey, a fellow member, poses a threat to Greek security. The two allies have rival claims for mineral control of airspace over the Aegean and mineral rights in the sea beneath it.

Meanwhile, Deputy Greek Defense Minister Antony Drossos said Greek newspaper reports that a Turkish destroyer approached Greek Navy vessels in the central Aegean over the weekend. Mr. Drossos said the only incident occurred when Greek fighters intercepted a Turkish plane that had entered Greece's flight information region, which is outside its airspace.

### START Talks to Resume Today

GENEVA (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators begin a new round of strategic arms talks Wednesday with virtually no sign of movement on basic positions.

The negotiations are expected to resume in low-key fashion, overshadowed by parallel bargaining on European-based medium-range nuclear missiles. In public statements, the two sides have taken strikingly opposed stands. U.S. negotiators say slow progress has been achieved, but that Moscow contends there is total deadlock.

The U.S. chief negotiator, Edward L. Rowny, has said that he believed a 50-50 chance exists of reaching an agreement this year. The Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, says the United States wants to continue the arms race.



Viktor P. Karpov

### Poland Acts to Bar Rights Report

GENEVA (Reuters) — Poland began an effort Tuesday to block United Nations report on human rights in Poland since Warsaw denies martial law more than a year ago and banned the free trade union Solidarity.

The Polish representative to the UN Human Rights Commission, Adam Lopatka, told the 43-nation panel that he would fight moves to hear the report by the UN special envoy, Hugo Gobbi. Mr. Lopatka voiced his objections when the commission debated the agenda for a six-week session, which opened Monday.

He branded as "illegal" last year's UN resolution in favor of an inquiry into human rights in Poland and said that Mr. Gobbi had been dragged into action of "an anti-Polish nature." Warsaw had let it known that it would not provide a visa for Mr. Gobbi, who was appointed in December by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

### China, India Fail to End Dispute

BEIJING (Reuters) — China and India have failed to resolve their long-standing border dispute in four days of confidential talks on Tuesday, the Chinese news agency Xinhua said Tuesday. Diplomatic sources said the talks were expected to end Wednesday.

The news agency said the Chinese and Indian delegations met Tuesday and agreed that frequent contacts and exchanges of views would be development of bilateral relations.

They also promised to continue to work for a settlement of the border question, the agency said. Indian officials declined to comment, saying the talks were confidential.

### Angola Said to Assail South Africa

LISBON (Reuters) — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has strongly attacked South Africa on the eve of what Pretoria proposed as a cease-fire between the two countries, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats, speaking from Luanda by telephone, said the president was highly critical of the white-ruled republic in a speech at a band Monday in honor of Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, currently on a seven-nation African tour, spent Monday night in Luanda and had talks with President dos Santos, representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and South Africa's banned African National Congress, the diplomats said. No details of the talks have been released.

### Barbie Expulsion Reported Barred

LA PAZ (UPI) — Bolivia reversed on Tuesday a decision to expel Klaus Barbie, former head of the Gestapo in wartime Lyons, diplomats and administration officials said. The decision was attributed to minute political pressure.

Earlier, the government had decided to avoid extradition proceedings and hand down a decree expelling Barbie as an undesirable, the source said. The expulsion, never announced officially, was supposed to be taken place Tuesday morning. Barbie was to have been put on a West German jet to Frankfurt.

But the government backed out of the arrangement, fearing intense political repercussions, the source said. Bolivia does not have extradition treaties with either West Germany or France, where Barbie is accused of killing members of the Resistance. Both countries have sought his extradition.

### Botha Names Panel on City Blacks

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha announced Tuesday the appointment of a seven-member cabinet committee to evolve a policy for South Africa's 10 million urban blacks, whom the government has so far excluded from its constitutional reform plans.

Mr. Botha gave no indication as to what the new policy might be, but the committee would operate or when it would report. He is preparing a constitution that would give token representation to the Asian and mixed-race minorities in separate parliamentary chambers. But he said there will not be a chamber for urban Africans.

### For the Record

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican gave the first confirmation Tuesday of Pope John Paul II's planned trip to Central America by issuing travel information to reporters interested in covering the visit. The Vatican has not formally announced the trip, although Vatican sources had said the pope planned in early March to visit Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and Haiti.

### S. African Raid on Lesotho Shows Nations' Weakness

(Continued from Page 1)

ca Development Coordination Conference, all except Tanzania and Angola rely in varying degrees on South Africa for transport routes, or trade or other revenues. The crux of the organization's policy is an attempt to develop transport routes bypassing South Africa. The countries offering economic assistance, predominantly from the West, have set aside at most \$500 million for projects designed to improve Mozambique's potential for handling the trade of black-ruled Africa independently of Pretoria.

For those same routes are also the targets of a rebellious Mozambican movement that is sustained by African assistance and by less openly admitted disaffection with Mozambique's Marxist president, Samora Machel, within his own country.

The black-ruled African nations do not feel that Western sympathy

with their concern at South African harassment is enough to help them overcome the problem and end the West to put pressure on Pretoria. But at last week's conference the United States, Britain, West Germany made clear they would dissociate themselves from any wholesale condemnation of South Africa that might create a high political profile.

The Western position illustrates a fundamental ambivalence that hampers the African grouping's ability to achieve its aims: Western political and financial support for the organization is infused with a reluctance to exert pressure on Pretoria that might jeopardize other interests in the region.

Without South Africa's consent in the form of reining in surrogate groups disrupting alternative transport routes through Angola and Mozambique, it is difficult to see how the organization can begin to change the economics of its members from South Africa.

## Exiles Say Iran Steps Up Killings

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Office of Iran's leading opposition group said Tuesday that the government in Tehran is increasing the number of political executions.

In a statement, the Paris office of the Mujahidin Khalq, an Islamic Marxist group that has been banned by the Tehran government, also said: "The Khomeini regime has been burying the corpses of many of those political prisoners who are executed in Tehran's Evin prison in secret graveyards, giving false information for their burial places to the victims' families."

The Mujahidin Khalq's leader, Massoud Rajavi, fled to Paris with the former president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in July 1981. Since then, the Paris office has become a center for Mujahidin denunciations of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

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## Offer to Meet Andropov Serious, Reagan Says

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he considers his offer to meet with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, not to be a public relations gesture but a "serious proposal."

The offer to meet Mr. Andropov was meant to highlight Mr. Reagan's commitment to arms control but does not mean he has changed his mind that his earlier "zero option" proposal on intermediate-range missiles in Europe would be best, Mr. Reagan said through a spokesman.

Vice President George Bush disclosed the president's offer to meet with Mr. Andropov "wherever and whenever he wants" in a West Berlin speech Monday night.

"We have no specific reaction," to Soviet criticisms of Mr. Reagan's offer, Larry M. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, said as he flew with the president on Air Force One to St. Louis.

## A Trip Back To Seveso

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to show that the region has not suffered a significant increase in leukemia, a type of cancer that is expected to appear within three to four years after exposure to dangerous levels of dioxin. Other cancers, however, have much longer periods of latency.

While work continues on removing topsoil from the area extending southward from the chemical plant that is considered the most contaminated, there are allegations that the zones were fixed more by guesswork and political pressure than by reported cases of chloracne and animal deaths.

There is also concern that the authorities do not know how much dioxin has been concentrating in fields where farm produce is now being grown for Italian markets, and how much of the substance has collected in waterways.

While such fears are discounted by the government, an incident that took place in 1980 shows that the area is still a danger. A farmer discovered that his flock of 200 sheep died after grazing in a field that had been barred to livestock since the contamination.

A chill went through the population, especially to the 800 people who had been permitted in 1977 to return to homes in the contamination area after being evacuated for a year. But it was proven to nearly everyone's satisfaction that the flock died from eating a grass high in water content that is known to be fatal to sheep.

هكسان الأكل



# U.S. Becomes Repository for the Assets of Crime

By Barry Bearak  
and Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In Miami, U.S. prosecutors talk of the Ingvaldsen case, in which the government won a \$9.6-million verdict for assets including a Wisconsin restaurant, five airplanes, eight bowling alleys, 10,000 shares in the Alaska Cable System and a Lamborghini sports car.

In Fort Worth, Texas, it is the Caudle case, in which the government became part owner of a steel mill, three banks, six ranches, a chain of Western wear shops and \$20 million in Exxon stock.

In Los Angeles, it is the 1415 Hillcrest Ave. case, in which the government took over a \$1-million home in the hills of Santa Barbara. They are all drug cases, forfeitures in the legal jargon, part of a stepped-up effort to end the traffic of money and property by the Department of Justice officials say.

They won or tied up more than \$250 million in drug traffickers' assets last year.

"Losing your capital base can be more devastating than going to prison," said Edward S.G. Dennis Jr., chief of the Department of Justice's narcotics section.

So there is a new emphasis on financial investigations, tracking the cash made in drug deals after it has been invested in banks and businesses or homes. The way to

## Treasury Gains Property in Drug Case Forfeitures

Some a ringleader, investigators have come to realize, is by following the trail of money.

But forfeitures are accompanied by problems as the government decides what to do with much of what it wins in court.

"We're finding it a tremendous, tremendous problem to manage the property being seized," said Jeffrey Harris, a deputy associate attorney general. "What if we seize a business and run it into the ground and then the guy's conviction is overturned?"

Tom Walsh, a federal prosecutor in Chicago, says the seizing of a business can create more problems than its worth. He mentioned the prospect of government-run cocktail lounges and pool rooms. "People will probably have to fill out a form just to get a drink," he said.

Some sheriffs, on the other hand, see only the prizes and none of the problems. While the proceeds from forfeited assets end up in the U.S. Treasury, some state laws permit local police departments to keep the booty.

In Florida, for example, the city of Fort Lauderdale has a new \$1.8-million jail, built with seized assets. Dade County has a \$500,000 jet helicopter. Monroe County has a \$100,000 computer system.

But few states pursue the com-

plexed forfeitures cases the federal government has begun to undertake. In fact, a recent Department of Justice study shows that the forfeitures have become so complex that the government is not even sure how much it has won in them.

Sometimes the government leaves the business in the hands of convicted drug dealers.

In the Caudle case, a millionaire Texas businessman, Rex Caudle, was convicted of masterminding a marijuana-smuggling ring. The government also proved that profits from the drug business washed into his legitimate business. Prosecutors then obtained forfeiture on a third of Caudle Enterprises, his holding company.

That made the United States a partner in three Texas banks, six large North Texas ranches, a chain of Western-wear shops called Cutter Bill's, the Mile Horse Trailer Co. and a steel mill that presses parts for the trailers.

So the government is paying Mr. Caudle, free on appeal, \$10,000 a year to manage the holding company. The arrangement is overseen by an accounting company and a business consultant, and the unusual situation is likely to continue until Mr. Caudle exhausts his appeals or wins one.

Seized buildings, create similar problems. They require maintenance until the courts clear them for auction. Maintenance requires cash.

Such bothers sometimes require a hurried sale. The house on Hillcrest Avenue in Santa Barbara, California, complete with pool, tennis court and view of the ocean, sold last November at a U.S. marshal's sale for \$300,000, far less than its value, said James Stotter, assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles.

"Unfortunately, the agency that seizes the property doesn't get to keep the money for law enforcement purposes," he said. That is a common complaint: The cash goes into the U.S. Treasury.

Spokesmen for the Drug Enforcement Administration claim credit for \$191 million in seized property in fiscal year 1982, double the amount of two years ago. The seizures nearly equalled the agency's 1982 budget of \$216 million.

Many in law enforcement would prefer that the booty go back into the war against drugs rather than disappear into what the U.S. attorney in Miami calls "the treasury's huge well of red ink."

But only in some instances, and then only with the approval of the General Services Administration, can federal agencies keep what

they seize, usually fast and flashy cars, boats or planes. In Miami, for example, the 200-car fleet of the Drug Enforcement Administration district office includes 119 seized autos.

The concept of forfeiture dates to Biblical times: If someone was gored by another's ox, the injured party claimed the ox.

In 1970, that principle was applied in the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Continuing Criminal Enterprises Law. Both permitted forfeiture of any "interest in an enterprise" that a racketeer used in illegal dealings. In such cases, prosecutors must demonstrate beyond doubt that a defendant's assets stem from criminal actions.

Another law was passed in 1978, and prosecutors have found it easier to use. It extends civil forfeiture to all proceeds traceable to drug deals. As a civil action, it does not require a criminal conviction or indictment.

The U.S. attorney's office in Florida's Southern District is the nation's busiest for civil forfeitures. The office seized \$16 million in assets in fiscal year 1982, and in the first three months of fiscal year 1983 it had already seized \$16 million.

In the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles, civil forfeitures amounted to \$4.9 million in fiscal year 1982, says Frederick M. Bro-



Richard Bretzing of the FBI announces the seizure of 150 pounds of cocaine on the weekend and displays packets of the drug seized in the raid at Los Angeles harbor.

Chief of the civil division. Pending cases involve \$10.6 million.

### Confiscation of Cocaine

The confiscation last weekend of \$25.6 million worth of cocaine in Los Angeles harbor was the third U.S. interception in three months

of multimillion-dollar drug caches aboard ships operated by the Colombian government, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Richard Bretzing, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Los Angeles, said the recent seizures were evi-

dence that a crackdown on drug smuggling in Florida is causing a rerouting of the cocaine traffic into this area. In addition to seizing 150 pounds (67.5 kilograms) of cocaine, a 40-member law enforcement task force arrested 22 suspects.

## Reagan Vows to Renew Fight on Church Issues

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, exhorting the nation to "face the future with the Bible," received repeated standing ovations from Christian broadcast preachers when he vowed to renew his efforts for a ban on abortion, a restoration of classroom prayers, and tax credits for parochial school tuition.

With his budget proposal delivered to Congress, the president made a point of emphasizing other major topics on Monday, including certain social issues and the disarmament campaign. As Mr. Reagan addressed the religious broadcasters, Vice President George Bush carried a letter to Europeans from Mr. Reagan, that contained a pledge to meet the new Soviet leadership personally to sign his "zero option" missile plan.

The president's day seemed to demonstrate his willingness, perhaps even his relief, to push beyond the endless budget problem and take up additional issues.

Mr. Reagan was warmly applauded by several thousand

broadcast evangelists as he criticized the federal courts for "wrong" decisions on school prayer and condemned "the excruciating pain the unborn must feel as their lives are snuffed away."

Announcing that he will sign a presidential proclamation making 1983 the "Year of the Bible," Mr. Reagan said the book had lessons for the federal budget.

"We might come close to balancing the budget if all of us lived up to the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule," he said at the gathering of the National Religious Broadcasters.

While his audience welcomed his re-emphasis on these issues, several sensitive religious and social issues, Mr. Reagan gave no clear indication of how high a priority he would accord them in the new Congress. The administration pursued these measures in Congress for a short period last year, but then de-emphasized them.

Some of Mr. Reagan's political advisers are wary of these issues, especially when they try to measure the effect of his anti-abortion stance on the women's voting bloc.

"I know many well-intentioned, sincerely motivated people believe that government intervention violates a woman's right of choice," he said at the convention.

"And they would be right if there were any proof that the unborn are not living human beings. Medical evidence indicates to the contrary and, if that were not enough, how do we explain the survival of babies who are born prematurely?"

There were murmurs of "amen" and strong applause as Mr. Reagan promised to revive this and other issues in the Congress. However, he gave no sign that any new strategy would be pursued.

"I want you to know something," he declared in raising the issue of voluntary public school prayer. "I am determined to bring that amendment back again and again and again and again, until we succeed in restoring religious freedom in the United States."

The audience was again on its feet, cheering. It cheered again when the president said, "The First Amendment was not written to protect the people and their laws from religious values; it was written to protect those values from government tyranny."

## Majority in Poll Opposes Reagan Economic Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public support for the Reagan economic program, regarded as a major factor in the implementation of most of the president's budget requests in 1983, has largely evaporated, according to the findings of a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

In sharp contrast to those years, most citizens now oppose key aspects of Mr. Reagan's budget proposals, according to the poll.

A 55-to-39 percent majority, for example, is ready to forgo the 10-percent cut in marginal income tax rates scheduled for July, although Mr. Reagan says he is firm in his refusal to delay or eliminate that reduction.

A 59 to 37 percent majority also favors cutting military spending to reduce the national debt. By 52 to 44 percent, however, the public opposes cutting spending on social programs to reduce the debt.

And a 51 to 42 percent majority favors establishing a jobs program even if that increases the deficit. On each issue, the majority view is in direct opposition to the Reagan administration proposals.

A result of this shift in the national mood may be to make it easier for members of Congress to oppose the president. Repeatedly during Mr. Reagan's first two years, moderate Republicans and many Democrats either voted for his proposals or failed to fight them forcefully, saying that they had to bow to the president's mandate from the public.

## U.S. Official Opposed POW Search in Laos

By Richard E. Meyer and Mark Gladstone

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The officer in charge of intelligence collection for the Pentagon says that he tried to warn James G. Gritz, a former Green Beret lieutenant colonel, that his current mission to rescue American prisoners of war thought to be held in Laos might be illegal.

At the same time, the FBI said it had investigated Mr. Gritz for possible violation of a federal law banning any private military "expedition or enterprise" against countries such as Laos, with which the United States is at peace.

The investigation was closed, an FBI spokesman said, when the U.S. Attorney's Office in Los Angeles declined to prosecute.

But the chief assistant U.S. attorney said Monday afternoon that federal Justice Department officials were reviewing new information about the expeditions of Mr. Gritz, 44, of Los Angeles.

The question of legality arose as William Shamer, an American actor, confirmed that he had given Mr. Gritz \$10,000 for an option on his life story. Mr. Shamer said he

would like to portray Mr. Gritz in a film about his exploits.

Although associates of Mr. Gritz say the money helped finance efforts to find and rescue any U.S. prisoners still being held in Southeast Asia since the Vietnam War, Mr. Shamer denied financing an undercover operation.

Mr. Shamer, who is known for playing the role of Captain James Kirk in the television series "Star Trek," said he was shocked at reports that Mr. Gritz also received \$30,000 from film actor Clint Eastwood. The amount was reported by a former Green Beret sergeant who accompanied Mr. Gritz to Laos. An Eastwood spokesman said the actor could not be reached.

In interviews before departing for Thailand on his current mission, Mr. Gritz said he led a squad of Americans and anti-communist Laotian guerrillas on a raid into Laos last year that cost one life in the futile search for any American servicemen still being held there.

Mr. Gritz said hostile forces believed to be Pathet Lao guerrillas killed one of the Laotian guerrillas and wounded three others. All four Americans returned safely, he said. Mr. Gritz was last reported to be in Thailand planning to lead a new expedition into Laos.

In Bangkok, a Gritz associate, who declined to be identified, said if that if anyone wanted to stop Mr. Gritz, "they're a day too late." The associate did not make clear whether he meant that Mr. Gritz had entered Laos.

In Washington, Rear Admiral Allan G. Paulson, assistant deputy director for intelligence collection and management at the Defense Intelligence Agency, said "people claiming to represent Mr. Gritz had approached the U.S. government on several levels" before he went into Laos last year.

"Each time," Admiral Paulson said, "they were told that we could not support or condone any operations they were contemplating, private operations to rescue prisoners, because they were both illegal, as far as the laws of the countries concerned, and possibly illegal insofar as our laws were concerned."

The Pentagon refused to say what U.S. statutes it tried to warn Mr. Gritz about. But in Los Angeles, FBI spokesman John Hoos said agents investigated Mr. Gritz during the last half of 1982 for possible violation of federal law.

Section 960 of Title 18, U.S. Code, prescribes that:

"Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

## Weinberger Unyielding on Arms Budget Cuts

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Tuesday stood, in the words of one Republican senator, "like a stone wall" as several members of the Senate Armed Services Committee urged him to suggest cuts in President Ronald Reagan's proposed \$238.6-billion military budget.

"We simply cannot reduce defense spending any further without endangering the security of the United States," Mr. Weinberger responded whenever a senator suggested that spending \$238.6 billion on defense in fiscal 1984 would be overkill, considering the state of the economy.

Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, fourth ranking Republican on the committee, received no encouragement from either Mr. Weinberger or General John W. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, when he suggested that the best way to bring down military spending in a hurry might be to reduce the active duty force by 5 percent to 7 percent.

In an interview afterward, Mr. Warner said that he is focusing on a 5-percent reduction in the 2.1 million-member active-duty force, which would mean taking 105,000 servicemen and women off the Pentagon payroll.

Mr. Warner added that he has been consulting with National Guard officials to see how people discharged for economy reasons could be enticed to join reserve units, near their homes where they would be on call for emergency duty.

The senator said that the 5-percent manpower cut would save between \$3 billion and \$4 billion, and more if related economies are counted.

After Mr. Weinberger showed no interest in Mr. Warner's cost-cutting proposal or any other one, the senator said of the defense secretary: "Like they said in Virginia, 'There stands Jackson like a stone wall.' The reference was to the Confederate general, Thomas Jonathan Jackson."

Mr. Warner warned Mr. Weinberger, however, that congressional cuts in Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1984 military budget are inevitable this year. "Nothing is certain but death and taxes and a cut by Congress in defense spending," Mr. Warner told Mr. Weinberger.

The committee chairman, John G. Tower, the Texas Democrat,

stood firmly behind Mr. Weinberger in opposing any cuts.

Mr. Tower released a letter to his colleagues asking them for military activities that could be eliminated in their home areas to help reduce spending.

### Stockman Assailed

United Press International reported from Washington that a leading House Democrat shouted Tuesday at David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, saying that Reagan administration budgets are causing people to die of malnutrition and thousands of small businesses to go broke.

Representative Joseph Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, assailed Mr. Stockman within 24 hours after President Reagan sent his \$348.5 billion 1984 budget to Congress.

"We see the poor dying because of malnutrition," Mr. Addabbo said. "We see a reduction of almost \$30 billion below '81 levels for low-income programs."

Mr. Addabbo said that bankruptcies numbered in the thousands. In saying Mr. Stockman's bud-

get office had sought federal contracting to benefit big businesses, Mr. Addabbo shouted: "Mr. Stockman, you are further destroying more small businesses!"

The New York Democrat charged that the military budget would be increased by almost \$40 billion for 1984 and reach \$330 billion by 1985.

"In 40 years we've spent \$2 trillion for defense and won three wars. In the next five years we're going to spend \$1.7 trillion, and then we're told, 'We're able to save only \$55 billion.'"

Mr. Reagan said he was making planned spending at the Pentagon. "I don't see the same alarmist views," Mr. Stockman replied.

Mr. Stockman said the \$55 billion less in military spending had been achieved through less inflation and fuel costs and unspecified program economies.

## Hospital Strike Ends in Quebec

United Press International

QUEBEC — Hospital workers in Quebec ended a one-day walkout Monday but more than 100,000 teachers maintained their 6-day-old strike as the Quebec cabinet met to discuss emergency legislation.

An official said some of the striking unions would begin talks aimed at ending their walkouts protesting wage cuts of up to 20 percent decreed by the government last week to help close an estimated \$3-billion budget deficit.

The 71,000 members of the Social Affairs Federation, the province's largest social services union, canceled their walkout after less than 24 hours. An official said the government had also settled with the Federation of Labor's 22,000 hospital workers. But more than 100,000 teachers remained on strike. The breakthrough occurred Monday on the sixth day of the provincial strike.

## Carter Says Reagan Foreign Policy Damages Hopes for World Peace

By Richard Bergholz

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has damaged American hopes for peace because the United States has become identified throughout the world as "bellicose, one to be feared instead of admired and trusted," according to former President Jimmy Carter.

He said the U.S. economy has deteriorated to the point that there now exists a fear of "permanent" deficits in the federal budget. But the state of the nation remains "inherently strong," Mr. Carter said, because of an inner strength that "transcends what happens in Washington."

Mr. Carter made his statements in a session Monday with the editors of the Los Angeles Times before attending a fund-raising event for the planned Carter presidential library in Atlanta.

In general, Mr. Carter avoided strident criticism of the man who defeated him in the 1980 presidential race. He cited a number of instances in which he agrees with Mr. Reagan's policies and repeatedly stressed that he did not want to second-guess the president.

"But he did not hide his concern that Mr. Reagan's foreign policy has changed the worldwide perception of the United States."

He said he thought a fear of the United States "has caused a weakening in our relationships with our allies and friends around the world, certainly in Europe, perhaps even in countries like Japan."

Reagan policies domestically have resulted in what Mr. Carter called "the generation of almost unbelievable deficits," and it now appears likely, he said, that his successor will "generate more deficits in four years than all the peacetime deficits of all the presidents who have served in 200 years."

"Something like this has never happened before, and I don't think anybody can really predict what is going to happen concerning a permanent inflation rate, permanent deficits, permanent interest rates and so forth," he said.

He recalled that his administration had wrestled with federal budget deficits of \$24 billion to \$30 billion — and now the Reagan administration is projecting budget deficits of \$200 billion and the deficit could go as high as \$300 billion.

All of this leads him to conclude, Mr. Carter said, that "the economy of Reaganomics is in very bad condition compared to what it ought to be."

"But American people still are blessed with freedom and a high quality of life style. We're still the leader of the world whether we want to be or not."

Mr. Carter emphasized that he has no plans to seek office again and the only thing that would tempt him back into politics would be the presidency.

He picked Walter F. Mondale Jr. of Minnesota to be his successor and his vice presidential nominee in 1976 and he has no reason to swerve from that now, Mr. Carter

said. But he added that he did not intend to press his choice on the Democratic Party's nominating process next year.

He said that he now believes it would be wise to consider limiting a president to one six-year term and that the resulting "lame-duck status" need not be crippling. The presidency carries enough powers that the incumbent would not necessarily be politically impotent, Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter said he had no regrets about the U.S. response during his administration to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The grain embargo and the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics were justified and correct, he said, and it now appears doubtful that the Soviet Union will ever gain control over Afghanistan.

He said the Soviet Union may be looking for some face-saving means of getting out of the current situation, but he would not elaborate.

Mr. Carter repeated his condemnation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for his determination to create a permanent Israeli settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan River and said "there is a great need for a strong and aggressive role to be played by the United States" in the Middle East. But he declined to say exactly what Mr. Carter should do.

"It is not productive to harass President Reagan or give him gratuitous advice," the former president said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## What Arms Control?

Presidents deserve wide latitude in appointing officials to carry out their policies. Therefore, in appointing the arms control agency, the Senate ought not to be too much concerned with the obvious unpreparedness of the nominee to carry out this casual designation fairly before President Reagan's approach to the issue.

Mr. Reagan began by trying to overturn the arms control policies of the previous five presidents. His aim was rearmament first, in quest of an elusive nuclear superiority, and only then negotiations, in which the Russians would beg for relief from a costly race.

The president did finally propose deep reductions in both intercontinental and European nuclear arms. But the proposals, seeking much more Soviet sacrifice than American, were more for public relations than negotiations, much like Monday's call for a summit.

Mr. Reagan's first arms control appointees fit this strategy. So, apparently, is Mr. Adelman, whose main credential for replacing Eugene Rostow is that he, too, supported the strategy as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger. Most of Mr. Adelman's diplomatic experience has dealt with Africa and the United Nations, not weaponry.

Still, the president nowadays sometimes sounds as if he is changing strategy. Mr. Rostow, in departing, Paul Nitze, one of his top negotiators, and all the European allies have

vigorously urged a compromise at least on European missiles — a balanced limitation to replace the unattainable goal of a total ban.

If negotiable policy is now also President Reagan's aim, he must know that diplomacy cannot rest with making better proposals. Weapons restraint also requires complex definitions and arrangements for verification — whose negotiation can be easily sabotaged by an unwilling bureaucracy.

A president dedicated to arms control would look to the arms control agency to give him the best advice on how to reach consensus in Washington and agreement with Moscow. Even when well staffed, that agency carries only modest weight in interagency battles. Mr. Reagan hardly needs more ideological theorists or reinforcements for a Pentagon transfixed by the Soviet threat.

Mr. Adelman's appointment, in sum, is the occasion for some probing skepticism — not so much to deny him a job as to test the underlying policy of the president. The Senate might require not only into European missiles but also the larger strategic issues of arms control and a test ban, space weapons and nonproliferation. If even at this late hour the administration is really content with the nominee's modest credentials, then it still does not care enough about arms control or has still not learned enough about how to attain it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## West African Refugees

It is clear enough what force is currently propelling hundreds of thousands of desperate West African refugees out of Nigeria. In better days Nigeria's expanding oil-based economy drew workers across its traditionally porous borders from Ghana, Togo, Benin and other nearby countries with little official heed being paid. But in current conditions of falling oil prices and global recession, and with elections possibly coming up soon, the Nigerians see them not as useful and welcome but as a burden and a source of internal strain. Two weeks ago the government in Lagos abruptly ordered out all illegal aliens; there may be a million or two more. They are departing in pell-mell and pathetic fashion now.

No one questions Nigeria's right to remove undocumented aliens; the United States ousts people in this class every day. What is hard to understand is why the Nigerian government would have acted so suddenly, without giving

the aliens time to arrange their affairs and without consulting the neighboring states which, notwithstanding the distress of their own that they feel citizens to leave home in the first place, are expected to take them back without a moment's pause. It is quite true that on occasion Nigerians living elsewhere in Africa have been rudely ousted. Still, the manner of the ouster of the current unfortunate seems inconsistent with the relaxed and compassionate attitude that Africans have often shown to the movement of fellow Africans back and forth across national lines.

Legitimate political refugees, the Nigerians say, will not be involuntarily repatriated. But a great many other people will be in urgent need. Relatives will take in some. Others will have to be cared for by the international relief agencies, whose purpose it is to buffer the great shocks that continually convulse nations.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### A View of the Bush Trip

Jimmy Carter used his vice president, Walter Mondale, as a close and trusted policy adviser. Ronald Reagan uses George Bush quite differently, as a constantly repudiating public relations officer. Old George, whose long career in politics contains many fleeting stops in important-sounding appointed jobs but precious few examples of election to anything, is what he has always been: an eager and loyal team player, excluded from the inner caucus around the president because he is not one of them, not one of the true believers. So when Mr. Bush is asked by the president to spend 12 days in Europe touring troubled NATO capitals, Washington itself has no doubt what he is going for. He is going to spread a little oil on choppy waters. His personal conclusions, reporting back, will carry scant weight if Judge Clark or Ed Meese dislike them. There is, in short, no substance to the trip.

It is not a lack of advertisements or promotional tours that is causing so many heartaches in public opinion in Europe and for that matter in the United States. It is a feeling that we are losing the argument (with Yuri Andropov) because our argument itself is not very good. That accelerated when Ronald Reagan captured the White House and gathered around him a team of ideological zealots which, at least in the beginning, set rearmament squarely above disarmament. It spends a few miles faster with every flash appointment (like that of Kenneth Adelman to head arms control) which carries zero expertise and thus zero conviction. The problem is not Mr. Andropov; he merely highlights the problem. The problem is European distrust of an American leadership manifestly lacking command of detail and coherence; and general distrust, at the refined level where policies are actually formed, of the case that is being argued.

—The Guardian (London).

### A Beijing View of Geneva

The Geneva talks reflect the continuing contention between the superpowers, each trying to curb the other and develop its own nuclear power. Neither seems to be willing to lose any

of the nuclear capability it has built up. But, beset with internal difficulties economically and politically, they are afraid of a head-on clash and a direct war. Both need negotiations. But negotiations must inevitably be long and drawn-out, and are not likely to be fruitful.

—The China Daily (Beijing).

### Japan and the Soviet Union

Probably the most salient change having taken place in 1982 in defense affairs was the coming to office of a defense-minded prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. In the Diet he replied to questions in a manner almost defiant of the deep-rooted apathy and inertia among opposition parties toward improvement of the nation's defense capability.

In the Asia-Pacific region the Soviet Union presents Japan and its allies with a double challenge. On the one hand they are confronted with the reality of a constant buildup in Soviet strategic, theater and conventional forces deployed in the Far East. On the other, the Soviet government is serious in seeking a reconciliation of some kind with Beijing, and it would hardly be surprising — except perhaps for Hanoi — if Moscow now wanted less tension and use of force in Indochina. How to respond to the new political offensive by the Soviet Union remains a major foreign policy question for the Nakasone cabinet.

—The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo).

### Newspeak in Argentina

What a strange inversion of reasoning. On April 2 last year Argentina decided to resolve by force the question of possession of the Falklands. At no time then did Argentina seek to use good sense to avoid useless sacrifices. What right does it now have to criticize the "language of force" — supposing that this were, in fact, the best characterization of the recent visit to the islands by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher? The Argentine regime has used up its full quota of credibility. It should, thus, if only for modesty's sake, refrain from digging up the aggressive passions that led multitudes to the Plaza de Mayo and that now turn against the government.

—Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

## Brzezinski: For Partnership with Europe and China

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

The writer was national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz have their work cut out for them.

Mr. Bush will have to convincingly demonstrate to the Europeans that America does have a sense of direction on strategic and arms control matters, that it has a constructive and long-term program for dealing with the deeper causes of East-West instability in Central Europe, and that it is prepared to move forward with genuine political will in its quest for a Middle Eastern peace settlement — something of direct significance to the West Europeans.

Mr. Shultz needs to engage the Chinese in a serious strategic dialogue on the state of the American-Soviet-Chinese relationship. China should be treated as a genuine global partner, not merely as a bilateral squabble over secondary issues such as textiles or even Taiwan. If the American-Chinese relationship narrows only to a diplomatic connection, these divisive issues become of paramount importance. But if the relationship is broadened, secondary disagreements can be subsumed in a larger pattern of strategic-political cooperation.

It is difficult to demand that the Europeans deploy intermediate-range nuclear forces while the Reagan administration waffles and mismanages the MX issue. Just as European willingness to deploy U.S. missiles has become a litmus test of allegiance to the alliance and of willingness to shoulder the burdens of collective responsibility, so MX deployment has become

a test of American willingness to face up to the realities of the longer-term implications of the Soviet strategic challenge. Mr. Bush should be prepared to say that President Reagan will put his prestige on the line in favor of a mode of MX deployment to be recommended to him in the foreseeable future.

The Europeans should be informed that the administration is prepared to move expeditiously with arms control initiatives. For good tactical bargaining reasons, it would be premature for it to give up its commitment to the "zero option." But there is no reason why Mr. Bush could not indicate that in return for Soviet acceptance of the zero option as the eventual goal of progressive arms control arrangements, the administration would in return be prepared to implement that objective by stages which in the meantime maintain relative symmetry between Soviet deployments targeted on Europe and an alliance response.

The public posture of the United States in Europe would be much better if the reported formula of negotiator Paul H. Nitze for an interim missile settlement — 75 on each side — were seen as rejected by Moscow while being sympathetically considered by Washington.

The Soviet Union's economic crisis, matched

by Eastern Europe's economic stagnation, is likely to make the Polish political crisis an enduring one. Mr. Bush should be prepared to say that America sees a major danger and a significant opportunity in the continuing Polish tragedy. A political eruption in Poland would probably precipitate Soviet intervention, with calamitous consequences for all parties concerned. Western sanctions are justified as an initial response to the brutality inflicted upon Poland, but a longer-term strategy must have both negative and positive sides.

Europeans would be both more impressed and more supportive of American efforts if Mr. Bush could inform them that Mr. Reagan has appointed a high-level interagency task force, headed by someone of established expertise and reputation, to develop jointly with West European friends a longer-term economic package for Poland, possibly subject to IMF supervision, in the event that Moscow and Warsaw should opt for national reconciliation and political relaxation. Such a concrete step would help convince the West Europeans that U.S. policy on Poland is not motivated merely by tactical animus and designed to maximize East European and Soviet difficulties, but is also part of a longer-range strategy aimed at eventu-

ally shaping a more constructive East-West framework in Central Europe.

In China Mr. Shultz should provide assurances that Washington is prepared to review and implement some of the strategic understandings developed in the latter stages of Carter administration and reinforced in Alexander Haig's first discussion with Beijing, including the willingness to provide some type of defensive weapons systems.

Beyond that Peking should be told that America does not object to normalization of formal Chinese-Soviet relations, provided that China makes it truly conditional on Soviet fulfillment of the three conditions publicly set by the Chinese. These involve Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and reduction of the Soviet troops stationed on the Chinese frontier, particularly of those deployed in Mongolia.

For America fulfillment of the three conditions would not be disadvantageous. In any case their implications ought to be systematically reviewed in comprehensive joint discussions, designed to establish some shared U.S.-Chinese perspectives on key global problems. A strategically substantive approach is needed regarding both Europe and China, not intensifying the cold war but to prevent what is clearly in the forefront of current Soviet strategy: a progressive American-European divorce and a separation of China from America.

The New York Times

## It Looks Like the OPEC Soap Opera Will Keep Running

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The call was from a manufacturer of coal stoves for homes. Oil prices seemed to be falling, he said, and he wondered: Would there be a market for him a year from now?

After an OPEC meeting in Geneva that the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, called "a complete failure," many people are worrying about the consequences of a fall in oil prices. They include fuel producers outside OPEC, banks that have lent to them and to foreign governments, automobile makers who have invested tens of billions of dollars in retooling for more fuel-efficient cars, and the Reagan administration, whose budget

problems would worsen if revenues from the windfall profits tax on oil diminished.

True, the surge in oil prices in 1979 and 1980 was the principal cause of the current world economic slump. But a sudden collapse in prices — might undermine economic recovery instead of stimulating it.

Not that a sudden drop has happened yet. What we have is only the latest episode in a year-long saga, or soap opera, played out by OPEC members as they try to cope with the new realities of the world oil market.

They have absorbed the energy component of the world slump; that is, they have borne the entire burden of the fall in world oil consumption caused by recession, as well as by conservation and fuel-switching. According to information from World Energy Industry, a data service, OPEC's share of oil production (outside the communist world) has fallen from 65 percent in 1973 and 62 percent in 1979 to 48 percent in 1982.

The economic slump puts additional pressure on the oil market, and the aim at OPEC's Geneva meeting was a trade-off: The Saudis would agree to a further cut in their output in exchange for greater price cohesion and discipline by other members.

Other issues make compromise more difficult. One is a structural problem: the growth of oil production outside OPEC, particularly in Mexico and the North Sea. Those producers are happy to find shelter at the edge of the OPEC price umbrella, but they do not share in production cutbacks.

The other problem is Iran, very much a rogue in OPEC and keen to reduce Saudi power. The Saudis and their Arab neighbors recognize that higher Iranian production means more revenue to support Iran's war with Iraq. But they do not want Iran to feel so shortchanged by cutback decisions that it will lash out blindly at its OPEC partners.

No one can be sure how the oil market will respond if OPEC fails to work things out. A reasonable guess at this point is that prices would settle \$2 to \$3 below the hitherto level of \$33-\$34 a barrel. That would hurt most producers in the short term, but serve long-term OPEC interests by stifling efforts to develop alternatives to OPEC oil.

A good deal less likely, unless the world slump persists for a very long time, is the

"deep-drop" scenario in which oil prices sink to \$25 a barrel or below.

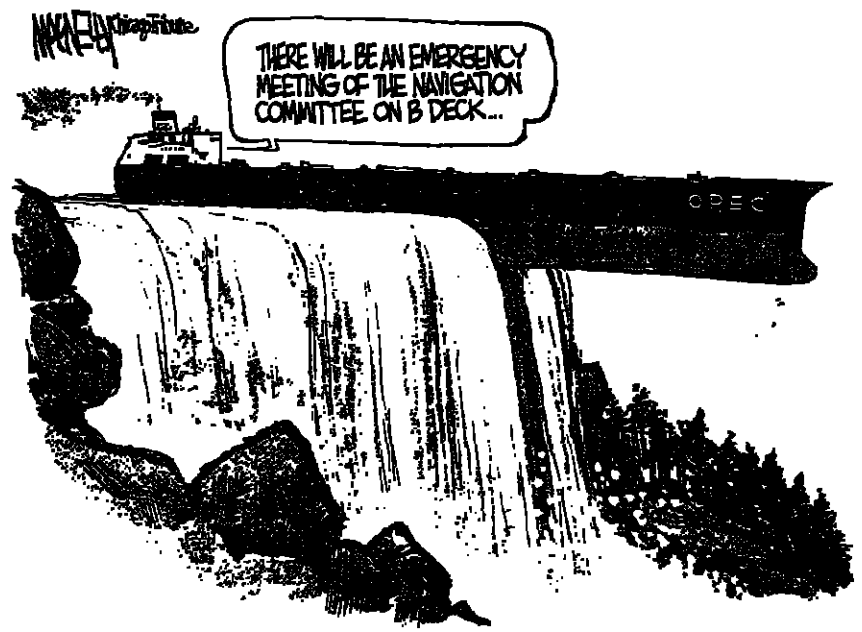
It has been argued that this would be a powerful stimulant to economic recovery, but that case is not clear. For here we enter what seems a paradox: While the sharp rise in oil prices was a driving force behind the current slump, many of its effects were indirect, resulting from monetary policies meant to check oil inflation. By itself, a swift drop would probably be a weak stimulus.

And consider what else it might bring: widespread bankruptcies in the energy sector and further weakening of many banks in an already fragile financial system. Such an environment would not fill consumers with the confidence to spend, or imbue businesses with the confidence to invest. People would be worried and cautious. So a deep drop could be very destabilizing at a time when stability is a pre-condition for recovery.

A healthy scenario would be one in which real oil prices were steadily eroded by inflation — over a period. A sharp drop now would only set the stage for another dramatic increase a few years from now.

If prices did begin to drop sharply the Reagan administration would probably slap a tariff on imported oil to protect domestic investments and raise revenues. That would transfer revenues from OPEC governments to the U.S. government. And that is one of the reasons why OPEC members, having lost many illusions and now staring into the abyss trying to gauge its depth, are likely to meet again soon to continue their efforts to muddle through. This soap opera is going to run for at least another year.

The writer is director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and the principal author of "Global Insecurity: A Strategy for Energy and Economic Renewal." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## The Holocaust: Some Seem to Have Forgotten

By Steve Wasserman

GRAZ, Austria — It is useful to come here, to Austria's second largest city. Its burghers provide a lesson in human survival. It is a reminder of the fragility of human memory. It offers evidence of the way in which war inclines those lucky enough to survive to live a life of resignation and willful amnesia.

Nestled in the mountains of Styria close to Yugoslavia, Graz seems scarcely touched by the economic squalls that buffet Europe. Protected by a generous infusion of Arab petrodollars, the Austria of Bruno Kreisky is weathering winter with remarkable nonchalance. The unemployment rate is among the lowest in Europe; inflation is almost unnoticeable.

Life proceeds unblemished by the war of words being waged in the East and the West. The citizens of Graz seem oblivious to the politicians who debate their fate in foreign capitals. People in coffeehouses are less likely to talk about missiles than about the incompetence of the Yugoslav conductor of the opera, whose orchestra is said to be unhappy about the point of open rebellion.

Since Graz has the largest surviving Renaissance and post-Renaissance core in German-speaking Europe, it is picturesque. The beauty of its buildings conceals the horror of much of its history. There were plague, locusts, the Turks, Hitler.

This last is not much talked about. The fact that 80 percent of the population enthusiastically backed Hitler, that 70 percent of the city's civil servants were sworn Nazis before the Anschluss of 1938, is not mentioned in any of the guide books so proudly stacked in the windows of Graz's numerous bookstores.

Nor, of course, is the fact of the mass murder of all the 1,720 of the city's Jews noted. Little is left to record the presence of a community that had thrived since the Middle Ages: a single tombstone ensconced in the wall of a government building, only partially visible from an inner courtyard now used as a parking lot.

Alfred Polgar, the Austrian essayist, once said: "The Germans are first-class Nazis but lousy anti-Semites. The Austrians are lousy Nazis, but God what first-class anti-Semites!" Official policy repudiates this heritage. A museum was opened in the fall on the site of the Mauthausen concentration camp 95 miles north of Graz, to commemorate those who were killed there. But this guilt does not seem to go very deep.

Gerhard Roth, who was born in 1942 in Graz and continues to live here, is one of Austria's most outspoken writers. About the Nazi defeat, he believes, his given people reason to regret the past. "Today you can hardly find anyone who has dealt with this era seriously," he has written.

"Personal survival is the victory to be celebrated. The veterans think of the war with almost affectionate memories. The horror has faded, the suffering is quickly forgotten."

Mr. Roth's writings, like those of his contemporaries Peter Handke and Thomas Bernhard, have been characterized by John Updike as "short, intense, repellent." They mine a "vein of hysteria... where coldness becomes frenzy and alienation becomes terrorism."

Death and despair are recurrent themes. "My home city," Mr. Bernhard writes of Salzburg in "Der Keller," the second volume of his autobiography, "is in reality a deadly disease."

The suicide data show that 2,000 people a year try to kill themselves in Salzburg and 200 succeed.

It has been said that silence about the Holocaust was a "necessary quiet" within which former Nazis could

transform into stalwart citizens of the Western Alliance. Perhaps. What is more certain is the hope offered to memory itself by the brave efforts of many of Austria's younger writers to confront the country's bloodied and often blinkered past. They seem determined to come to terms with the sins of their fathers.

Everyone else prefers to remember grandfathers. There is palpable nostalgia for Franz Josef I, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Duke of Dalmatia and Lodomeria, Duke of Bukovina, Duke of Upper and Lower Silesia, and Margrave of Moravia.

But now the nervous splendor of Habsburg hierarchy and *fin de siècle* Vienna is long gone.

The empire was dismembered at the end of World War I. The monarchy collapsed, feeble attempts at democracy soon faltered and fascism

followed. When World War II came to its bloody climax, what was left of Austria found itself occupied by the armies of four nations, including the Soviet Union, which did not remove its troops until 1955.

Austria has since been called a "torso," even a "rump" nation. Ingeborg Day, in her moving memoir of growing up anti-Semitic in Graz, "Ghost Waltz," muses that "if one can get used to the idea of an empire as a house instead of a body, then it becomes appropriate to call the new Austria a short, dead-end hallway."

This is not an easy idea to get used to. Mr. Kreisky and his Socialists may manage Austria's affairs with admirable efficiency, but they do so without much conviction. It is the fate of the postwar generation to hunger for conviction even as they remain keenly aware of its dangers.

The writer is assistant editor of the Los Angeles Times Opinion section.

## Holocaust: Should Others Let Go?

By K.R. Timmerman

to live in peace with her neighbors. A former information officer at the Foreign Ministry, Alouf Haraveen, spoke at the Jerusalem seminar about a "triangular relationship between the Germans, the Jews and the Palestinians."

While the Jews accuse Germans for the Holocaust, the Palestinians accuse the Jews for the loss of their land. The mutual recriminations "help Israelis avoid dealing with the Palestinian problem."

Mr. Haraveen advocated an "effort of disassociation" between the two national tragedies. "Israel cannot achieve full legitimacy in the eyes of the world without an agreement with the Palestinians."

For many years Israel has been considered unique among nations, but some Israelis are demanding that this change. A view heard at the Jerusalem seminar was that this process has to do with letting go of the Holocaust — not denying it or burying it in forgotten history, but ceasing to brandish it in justification of every excess of the Jewish state.

The writer is an American free-lance journalist who specializes in Middle East affairs.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## LETTERS

### If Prices Plummet

Regarding "This OPEC News Looks Fine" (1/17, T-7):

This article does a disservice to readers by stating that greatly lowered oil prices would be good for America. I believe it is akin to saying how good the whole bottle of bourbon you made out of the seed corn tasted last night. It ignores how you are going to feed the next day.

Robert Rowen should have spelled out the cheap oil-price scenario: • Alternate energy projects have already been hurt by price decreases, so lower prices are the coup de grace. • There has already been a 40-percent decrease in U.S. drilling activity. What will even lower prices do to efforts to replace oil reserves?

Also, considerable existing production would be abandoned with sharply lower prices.

• Numerous non-OPEC oil resources just won't be developed with lower prices, and this includes the North Sea and Eastern Canada.

Even without increased demand in the next few years, U.S. imports will have to grow because of lack of replacement of reserves. Does it not seem evident that if we don't develop more reserves in the United States and elsewhere, and don't implement alternate energy programs because of lower prices, in a few years OPEC will again be able to dictate prices?

Many of us living outside of the United States have problems being sympathetic with U.S. consumers who feel the end of the world is arriving with 5 cents a gallon added to the \$1.10-oil-a-gallon price. The United States does have an interesting option: Keep U.S. crude and gasoline prices where they are (and keep collecting the \$3-\$4 windfall tax on 8 million barrels per day of domestic production) and then collect a \$2-\$3 tax on 4 million barrels a day of imports. This would keep companies finding more oil in the United States and give alternate energy projects a new lease on life.

But we all know it won't fly, since we sound like a subsidy for oil companies, and no one would choose that option when an offer of a cheaper lunch gets more living bank losses.

GRANT HEATZIG, Transatlantic Oil Co., London.

Since 1973, exploding oil prices, adding to a tenfold increase in energy costs have triggered in large measure our present economic malaise. Now the OPEC cartel threatens to fall apart with an expected drop of between 10 and 20 percent in oil prices, and we are suddenly worried about Arabian economic well-being.

Market forces will spread the savings to more than offset bank losses.

CARL KOCH, Frankfurt.

FROM OUR FEB. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: King Slain in Lisbon

LISBON — A tragedy has bereft Portugal of her kindly monarch and his heir. While their Majesties from Villavieja drove from the railway station to the Palace and turned from Praca do Comercio into the rua do Arsenal, several shots were fired at the open carriage in which King Carlos I and Queen Amelia were seated with their two sons, King Carlos and the Crown Prince, Luis Filipe, were at once seen to be badly wounded, and the carriage dashed at full speed into the Arsenal. Upon arrival, the doctors found life was ebbing in both cases. By the death of his father and older brother, the Duke de Beja becomes King Manuel II of Portugal. The new monarch will be nineteen years of age on November 15.

### 1933: A Hitler Dictatorship?

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The elevation of Hitler to the seat of power by Bismarck will not give great encouragement to Germany's well-wishers. For some years the world at large has been endeavoring to take the measure of Herr Hitler. It has found him wanting in those qualities which make a great statesman, though undeniably possessing the gift of demagogic oratory. Flanked as he is in this curious cabinet by the man who has been his sworn enemy, he can perhaps do little harm. But if responsible Republican government is to continue in Germany, it can only do so if the Catholic center agrees to support Hitler. Otherwise the Hitler ministry must be that of a dictatorship."

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman  
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## Andropov Visits Plant, Confers With Workers

### Soviet Leader Makes Surprise Call At Moscow Machine-Tool Factory

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — The Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, made a surprise visit to a large machine-tool factory here, meeting with workers and discussing their problems.

The unannounced visit to the plant suggested that the new Soviet leader was going directly to the grass roots to seek support for what is believed to be a new package of economic measures he is preparing to revive the economy.

On Monday night Tass gave a lengthy account of his visit to the Ordzhonikidze plant and reproduced in detail Mr. Andropov's questions to workers and their answers.

Although Tass did not indicate when the visit took place, employees of the Moscow factory said Mr. Andropov appeared there in mid-afternoon Friday without security guards and the large retinue of officials who normally accompany Soviet leaders.

Mr. Andropov's predecessors frequently visited various factories, but such visits were prepared in advance and usually included a political rally that provided the leaders with an audience to announce policy decisions.

This time, however, everything was different. The 68-year-old Soviet leader conducted conversations on the factory floor while workers continued their work. He asked people about their salaries and specific problems. The plant director was quoted as saying that young people did not want to work in factories and that he did not have enough skilled workers.

In a further departure from previous practices, Mr. Andropov made a speech during a work break. He said that it has become a standard procedure to "adjust the plan" that set production targets, adding, "I must admit that I never heard of an upward adjustment of the established plan" but always of a lowering of the targets.

"It is easy to see where this leads," he continued. "The output is lessening while the wages remain unchanged. Moreover, bonuses are quite often paid for the fulfillment of the lowered plan."

"This results in a gap between the volume of goods in stores and the amount of money held by the population," he said.

One should not expect miracles, he told the workers, stressing the need for greater productivity.

"The wage increases, if not ensured by production of goods and services, cannot provide the real increase of material well being," Mr. Andropov said.

The Soviet leader emphasized the need for greater labor discipline and improving the quality of production. "The better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger will be our international positions and the more durable will be peace on earth," he added.

The questions he raised in conversations with workers dealt with the problems of factory life. Why are young people not interested in working in factories? Why are women given physically taxing assignments on the shop floor? What are the reasons for absenteeism and lax labor discipline?

The visit ended on a somewhat unusual note. Mr. Andropov said that the new leadership demanded discipline not only from workers and technicians, but that this also applied to all levels, including ministerial positions.



Vehicles filled with Ghanaians, who were expelled from Nigeria as illegal aliens, waiting at Seme, Nigeria, for authorization to cross the Benin border on their way back to Ghana.

## One Ghanaian Drowned in Rush To Board Ships Leaving Nigeria

Reuters

LAGOS — At least one person was drowned in a frantic struggle by thousands of Ghanaians to board two ships sent to take them home after their expulsion from Nigeria, shipping officials said Tuesday.

The ships arrived Monday night from Accra, the capital of Ghana, just before Nigeria's deadline for the departure of two million illegal aliens, half of them Ghanaians, expired at midnight.

The vessels left Tuesday morning, leaving behind at least 4,000 Ghanaians who said they had no money to pay for food or for the journey home by road.

Although the officials said they could confirm only the death of one woman, who fell into the harbor during the scramble to board the ships, Accra radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said that several people had been drowned in the rush.

The Lagos shipping officials said the mooring ropes from the ships had hardly been fastened before people began to scramble up them.

The departure of the second vessel was delayed for hours as officials pleaded with several hundred passengers to disembark because the ship was dangerously overloaded for the 15-hour trip to Accra.

One Ghanaian, who fought unsuccessfully to board the ship, said he had seen baggage being tossed into the harbor. But he said he did not know whether it was done to lighten the load or to persuade people to return to the dock.

Those left behind said they would remain at the port and wait for the ships to return. They said sanitary conditions at the docks had improved with fewer people there and that the price of food, which had skyrocketed, had come down.

Only a few people were leaving on trucks Tuesday for the overland trip through Benin and Togo.

Although the Nigerian government's deadline for the departure of unskilled and unemployed workers ran out Monday, skilled and professional people have until the end of this month to leave.

The government said when it announced the expulsions two weeks ago that it would start a search operation Tuesday to root out remaining illegal aliens. Officials said the first search targets would be hotels and restaurants, then industries.

trial and commercial enterprises and private homes.

The searches are expected to be a difficult task in this city of at least five million people, but newspapers have called on all Nigerians to inform the police of any illegal aliens remaining.

Some sections of the city, where illegal aliens had set up ghettos on the basis of nationality, are now deserted and most of the migrant workers appear to have succeeded in getting out in the two-week exodus, mostly by the overland route.

Officials said it was impossible to say how many people had left. There have been other casualties apart from the drowning. In Geneva, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said 10 persons had died of hunger at the Benin-Togo border on their way to Ghana from Nigeria.

Four of those deported were killed when their truck hit a bridge Monday, and another was killed in a train crash.

A spokesman for the High Commissioner for Refugees said that, according to the Benin government, about 800,000 West Africans, mostly Ghanaians, were now in Benin after being expelled from Nigeria.

Shortages of food and basic goods were reported in Accra, where the population is swelling with the flood of returning Ghanaians.

Italy Said to Arrest 5 Guerrilla Suspects

The Associated Press

MILAN — Anti-terrorist police raided a Red Brigades hideout in the town of Cremona and arrested five suspected urban guerrillas, police sources said.

Among those captured was Adriano Carnelutti, a prominent figure in the Milan unit of the Red Brigades, police said.

## North Korea Puts Forces on Alert As Seoul, U.S. Hold War Games

United Press International

TOKYO — Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, put his forces on "seminwar" alert Tuesday in response to large-scale U.S.-South Korean military exercises and accused South Korea of firing on a North Korean jet bomber.

"The reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are now... placing our people under a critical situation in which a war may break out at any moment," the official Korean Central News Agency said.

"If the enemy provokes a war of aggression against the northern half of our republic," the press agency quoted him as saying in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the North Korean armed forces will "meet out a stern punishment."

North Korea said the semimilitary state will last until mid-April when the U.S.-South Korean maneuvers end. There was no immediate reaction by South Korea.

"Our efforts to build up our defense forces are efforts to build up the capacity to deter aggression," U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in Tokyo when asked if the U.S.-South Korean war games might be an invitation to war in the Far East.

"The United States and its allies will start no wars," Mr. Shultz said on the eve of his departure for visits to China and South Korea.

Mr. Kim's semimilitary alert coincided with a South Korean call for a meeting of the two Koreas in March at the truce village of Panmunjom, Seoul or Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The meeting had been suggested to pave the way for a meeting between Mr. Kim and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea.

The war games reportedly are the largest in scale outside the Communist bloc, with 188,000 troops involved. Reports from Seoul said that about 70,000 American troops, including 40,000 stationed in South Korea, and 118,000

South Koreans were to take part in the maneuvers.

The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise was said to be among the American ships involved in the exercises.

North Korea urged the United States to "stop at once their hostile acts bringing the situation [in Korea] to the brink of war," the press agency said.

"The entire people will get ready in full combat gear to smash in time the enemy's war moves and defend the skies, land and seas of the country and their posts like an impregnable fortress," the broadcast said.

In another broadcast, North Korea accused South Korean forces of firing "more than 300 anti-aircraft gun shells" at a North Korean aircraft that it said had been on routine duty near the countries' western border.

The South Korean Defense Ministry said that a North Korean AL-28 jet bomber intruded in South Korean air space Monday and had been turned back by ground fire. The ministry accused the North of violating the facts.

North Korea also said that a U.S. SR-71 high-altitude reconnaissance plane flew over its air space Friday for the 16th time this year.

The press agency said that Mr. Kim issued the alert order in his role as supreme commander of North Korean armed forces.

North Korea, supported by the Soviet Union and China, fought a three-year war with U.S.-backed South Korea that ended in 1953.

Kenya, Albania Open Diplomatic Relations

United Press International

NAIROBI — Kenya and Albania on Tuesday established diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level, the first formal exchange of diplomatic missions between the two countries, the government announced.

Diplomatic ties were established "to strengthen and develop cooperation between our two countries," according to the announcement.

## Robert Stevens Dies, McCarthy Era Figure

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert T. Stevens, 83, a former secretary of the army who became a major figure in the 1954 Senate hearings that led to the condemnation of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and the collapse of his anti-Communist campaigns, died Sunday at his home in Edison, New Jersey.

Mr. Stevens, director emeritus and former chief executive of J.P. Stevens & Co., one of the world's largest, most diversified textile organizations, left the family business on several occasions to serve in military and government posts.

But it was his service as secretary of the army, from 1953 to 1955 during the first term of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, that carried Mr. Stevens into the spotlight of one of the most tumultuous events of the postwar era, the army-McCarthy hearings.

The hearings captivated the nation over seven weeks of angry denunciation and name-calling in the Wisconsin Republican's attack on the army for what he called "coddling Communists."

Sir Alan Cunningham

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England (AP) — General Sir Alan Cunningham, 95, the British commander whose forces defeated the Italians in Ethiopia and Eritrea and restored Haile Selassie to his throne, died Sunday, his family announced Tuesday.

Younger brother of Admiral Lord Cunningham, who was commander in the Mediterranean and General Eisenhower's naval deputy in World War II, General Cunningham's glory after liberating Ethiopia (then called Abyssinia) in 1941 was short-lived.

He was transferred to the war against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the Western Desert as commander of Britain's 8th Army and lost the initiative in the crucial battle of Sidi Rizeh. When he suggested retreat to his superior, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, he was overruled and replaced.

In 1945, he was named high commissioner and commander in chief for Palestine and high commissioner for Trans-Jordan, serving until British troops were withdrawn in 1948.

John H. Colburn

VIRGINIA BEACH, Virginia (AP) — John H. Colburn, 70, a former foreign correspondent and executive for The Associated Press and a retired vice president of Lendmark Communications Inc., died Tuesday after a long illness.

Clashes Reported After Vietnamese Take Rebel Camp

United Press International

BANGKOK — Scattered fighting broke out Tuesday near the Thai-Cambodian border around a refugee camp that was seized Monday by Vietnamese forces in the heaviest assault of the current dry season, according to reports reaching Bangkok.

Western relief workers said up to 25,000 Cambodian refugees had been allowed to camp inside the Thai border following heavy fighting Monday that forced them to flee the Nong Chan camp. Until the Vietnamese attack, in which about 100 persons were reportedly wounded, Nong Chan had been a stronghold of rebels fighting the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

Military sources at the border reported scattered light-arms fire around the camp early Tuesday. But artillery and mortar fire resumed in the afternoon. Witnesses said Vietnamese troops occupying Nong Chan halted their advance a little more than a mile from the Cambodian-Thai border.

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## INSIGHTS

## At Stake in Shultz's Trip: Harmony of U.S., Chinese World Views

By Henry A. Kissinger

NEW YORK — Chinese-American relations have been on a roller coaster for the past generation. In World War II and its immediate aftermath, America somewhat sentimentally tried to promote a weak China, torn by civil war, to great-power status. Then, with the Chinese revolution and the Korean war, came a swing to the other extreme of seemingly permanent hostility, with contact between the two countries, for all intents and purposes, broken off.

When a rapprochement finally took place in the early 1970s, many Americans fell prey to our nostalgic national habit of equating relations among states with relations among people and endowed it with qualities of personal friendship.

In the nature of things, this raised exaggerated expectations that could not be fulfilled. Almost inevitably, strains have developed. To some extent occasional squabbles are a sign of maturation, of a normal relationship between countries. Still, the tensions in recent years have gained their own momentum, threatening to damage the important common long-term objectives of both countries.

It is to reverse this process that Secretary of State George P. Shultz has set out on his journey to China.

## Timing of Textile Issue

Conventional wisdom has it that the current difficulties are largely due to the clumsiness of the Reagan administration. To be sure, some of the exuberant early statements on Taiwan will not be landmarks in the annals of diplomatic finesse, and the unpropitious timing of the textile issue just prior to the Shultz visit makes one wonder about the coordinating mechanism in our government.

The fact remains that the administration has gone to extraordinary lengths — even more remarkable than its starting point — to emphasize its commitment to close ties with Beijing. And it took two to make the textile issue intractable. The causes of the strains in Washington-Beijing relations go deeper; they antedate the Reagan administration; they have been exacerbated in both countries by errors of judgment and domestic conflicts.

These strains originate, indeed, in the two countries' differing approaches to foreign policy. During the early period of renewed contacts, much innocent nonsense could be heard about how "unnatural" had been the estrangement between the American and the Chinese peoples, as if rapprochement fulfilled a deep emotional necessity on both sides.

The facts were far more prosaic. China, in its marvelous history of 3,000 years, has never had the experience of dealing with other societies on the basis of equality. It has felt most comfortable when able to be aloof, self-contained, as a culture whose uniqueness placed it beyond the reach of outsiders.

For China there was nothing at all unnatural about living apart from America. Nor can it be said that in 1971 there was a ground swell of grass-roots demand in the United States for an opening to China.

## Common Threat Seen

What brought the two nations together was not sentiment but awareness of a common threat. The Chinese saw an awesome buildup of Soviet military power along the border, including nuclear missiles and 40 modern combat divisions. By 1969, it was obvious to China that Marxist theory not only did not shield it from military pressure, on the contrary, the newly promulgated "Brezhnev doctrine" claimed the right to enforce the unity of the Communist world by military might.

For the United States, opportunity combined with necessity. The expansion of Soviet military power and constant Soviet pressures on the international equilibrium had been for us a familiar feature of the postwar scene. But it was only in the late 1960s that the United States began to sense the limits of its power and to recognize



Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger in Peking.

the need for associations beyond our traditional allies.

The process was given impetus by a sophisticated president to whom an unsentimental perception of power relationships was congenial rather than anathema. There were powerful incentives for a rapprochement with China: to balance the Soviet Union, either to restrain it or to induce it to negotiate seriously; to isolate Hanoi to give it an incentive to end the Vietnam War; to maintain American self-assurance amid our messy withdrawal from Indochina by demonstrating our continuing capacity for major positive initiatives.

The new links between China and America flourished so long as the two sides kept their eye on the common objective of resisting what their communiques came to describe as "hegemony." Simply put, this meant resistance to Soviet attempts to overturn the global balance of power and some agreement on an appropriate strategy to achieve this end.

There were inevitable differences in tactical perspective. In the developing world, Beijing often relied on competing with Moscow in appealing to radical movements, which led it to back some leaders and causes that were hardly America's favorites. Also, China was leery of Washington's relations with Moscow, explicitly fearful that détente would undermine the West's willingness to stand up to the Soviet Union, implicitly suspicious that it might lead to a U.S.-Soviet arrangement at China's expense.

These differences were downplayed early on because each side had an interest in rapid and visible progress — the United States to demonstrate its new options amid the frustrations of the Vietnam War; China to discourage the Soviet Union from attempting to apply the Brezhnev doctrine to it. Thus, both sides strove to achieve a coordination of purposes, if not of policies.

High-level Chinese-American meetings were unique in that they rarely concerned concrete or technical negotiations; most of the conversations dealt with basic geopolitical assessments, projections and strategies.

In the touchy field of Washington's relations with Moscow, the United States took great pains to keep Beijing fully informed. In this manner, tactical differences were kept in perspective and not allowed to harm the essentials of Chinese-U.S. relations. In that process, in-

terestingly enough, our relations with the Soviet Union prospered as well.

The succeeding years made this mutual restraint increasingly difficult to maintain. Domestic upheavals preoccupied the leaders of both countries and spilled over into foreign policy. At first, relations with Moscow were at the heart of the problem.

The United States always had a difficult passage to navigate: If Washington grew too exuberant about détente, we would disquiet Beijing and stampede it into its own overtures to Moscow to avoid being left at the gate. If we were too intransigent, Beijing might take our counterbalancing of Moscow for granted and be tempted to flaunt opposition to us on bilateral issues or in some areas of the world without fear of being left alone with the Soviet Union.

The Carter administration oscillated between both extremes. The wing backed by Cyrus R. Vance, the secretary of state, gave clear priority to improving relations with Moscow; the wing backed by the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, spoke of a "China card" as if Beijing were a weapon in our arsenal. But a card can be discarded as well as played; the unintended consequence was the unerving inference that, for the right price from Moscow, we might loosen our ties with Beijing.

The Reagan administration suffered from no such ambivalence. Its anti-Soviet pronouncements seemed to freeze us into a rigid hostility toward the Soviet Union, which freed China to adopt, at little risk, a militant Third World posture of "a plague on both your houses." At the same time, some members of the new administration expressed philosophic convictions very different from those of their predecessors with respect to China itself and its relationship to Taiwan, causing Beijing to fear — incorrectly — a regression to the John Foster Dulles era.

Nor is the fault all on the American side. Since the first American visit to China, Beijing has experienced major domestic upheavals of its own. It would be astonishing if China's internal political battles remained confined to the publicized issues. Inevitably, some of the stringency in the reaction to American policies reflected, at least in part, factional rivalries exploiting the presumed embarrassments of Chinese leaders at not obtaining greater or more rapid concessions from the United States.

In recent years, the Taiwan issue — which is

genuinely neuralgic for the Chinese — has, nevertheless, been pursued with extraordinary urgency, even after the Reagan administration had gone out of its way to emphasize the priority it attached to Beijing. No president could have conceded more than Mr. Reagan did in the August 1982 communiqué.

Nevertheless, the Chinese assault on him inexplicably continued for many months. The ambiguous rapprochement with Moscow as well as almost surely grows out of some internal maneuvering in the People's Republic — perhaps an insistence by the armed forces on some diplomatic respite so long as the Chinese military buildup receives such a low domestic priority.

Whatever the cause, U.S.-Chinese relations are less good than they should be, given the enduring parallel interests of the two countries in maintaining the global balance of power.

A stock-taking on both sides is overdue. The real story of Secretary Shultz's visit to China will not be the familiar issues, such as Taiwan, trade and normalization. At stake will be something intangible: the way the United States and China view their respective roles on world affairs and, above all, whether these views can be harmonized. And this trip is of enormous importance. It is crucial, above all, to be clear about what cannot be accomplished and should not be attempted.

The Shultz visit cannot finally resolve the Taiwan issues. The Shanghai communiqué of 1972, the accord on normalization of 1979 and even more explicitly in the communiqué of 1982, the United States has repeatedly committed itself to the proposition that there is only one China and that it would not support any variety of a two-China solution.

Moreover, the United States has already recognized Beijing as the government of all of China. In the process, both sides have had to make painful adjustments on such issues as American arms sales.

The future of Taiwan must now be left to historical processes, and for the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to work out in their own subtle ways as Chinese leaders themselves have affirmed. What remains for both sides is to live up to the letter and spirit of existing understandings. The secretary will surely hear Chinese views as to what that spirit entails. But formal diplomacy has exhausted the subject; the legal framework cannot be stretched further.

Nor would the subject of trade by itself warrant a trip to Beijing by the secretary of state. To be sure, trade and technology will become increasingly important to China. (The speed of its modernization will depend on it.)

Both sides have real complaints. Our tactics in the recent textile negotiations have been excruciating. Chinese bureaucracy can be maddening for American investors and companies to deal with. We have been too slow in fulfilling promises on technology transfer. The Chinese have changed their economic plan repeatedly in recent years.

But at the heart of these issues — and the reason they fester — is the inadequate political priority that U.S.-Chinese relations have received from both sides. Neither country can want to nor afford to — win these battles. Both have a stake in overcoming bureaucratic inertia and suspicion. It is high time for the top leaders of both countries to address again the fundamental dimensions of the relationship and to lift discussions to the strategic plane.

Above all, the United States should show no nervousness over Chinese-Soviet negotiations. A mature relationship between the United States and China can only be based on the premise that each side is quite able to assess its own national interest without outside instruction. Washington and Beijing regulate their relationships with other countries not as a favor to each other but to serve their interests in peace, security and progress.

If each side is wise, it will not deliberately jangle the nerves of the other by invoking a So-

viet option. China is entitled to ease tensions with its northern neighbor if it can — just as we are trying to do — but it must avoid doing so in a way that makes Moscow the arbiter of both European-American and Chinese-American relationships. Each side's freedom of action is in the end restricted by a set of truths that each ignores at its peril.

First, it is a pre-eminent strategic interest of the United States to prevent Soviet domination of the Eurasian landmass — the much-stressed hegemony — for that would shift the global balance of resources and power irreversibly to Moscow's advantage. A threat to the security of China would undermine the global equilibrium as surely as Soviet domination of Europe. And a weakening of America would jeopardize the security of China. Statesmen can make use of these facts; they cannot uninvent them.

Second, China realizes — even when it does not avow — that its frontier of more than 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) with the Soviet Union is its fundamental security problem. As China modernizes, it turns into a potential long-range danger for Moscow, if only because it will be less and less subject to intimidation.

Beijing knows very well, moreover, that it is being wooed because the United States is in play; in our absence it might be threatened. Just as the United States — if it is rational — cannot push U.S.-Soviet détente to the point of endangering Chinese security, so China, if it is far-sighted, cannot wish to forfeit America's vital interest in its security and territorial integrity.

Still, reality is not self-implementing. In America, each new administration proudly proclaims the failure of its predecessor and its determination to start afresh — oblivious to the fact that this must unsettle all leaders who have staked their country's fate on the previous dispensation. The Chinese approach is patient and aloof; the Middle Kingdom has a horror of appearing as a supplicant.

Washington acts as if good faith and bonhomie supply the lubricant of international relations. Beijing assumes that its interlocutor has done his homework and will understand subtle indications; the Chinese approach can, therefore, appear impersonal, even condescending. To the Chinese, Americans often appear unstable and slightly frivolous. To Americans, Chinese occasionally present themselves as either inscrutable or uncommunicative.

Thus, both countries need to understand each other's psychology better and to establish the confidence that this understanding will last. We have to face the fact that the Chinese have developed serious doubts about our political or even emotional stability. At one point we seemed to invite military cooperation and then backed away. We promised cooperation on transfer of technology and in effect reneged.

All this raised doubts whether we were really interested in a close relationship. Even where Beijing acknowledges our commitment to maintain the balance of power, doubts have developed whether we are able to interpret it correctly in concrete circumstances or act on our interpretation.

When the United States is perceived in Beijing as an inadequate guardian of the equilibrium, as it was over Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran, there are two consequences: Beijing is tempted toward Moscow despite all its suspicions, if only to gain time. And the bilateral issues of Chinese-American diplomacy — like Taiwan or trade — must carry a disproportionate burden of the relationship.

## Chinese Rhetoric a Factor

Chinese policy and rhetoric of the past few years have made their own contribution to the impasse. It does not build confidence to urge the United States into a defense of the balance of power and then give it equal billing as a threat to peace with the Soviet "hegemonist."

In recent years the vocabulary of criticism from Beijing has been far more prevalent than that of cooperation. Beijing must understand that only a relationship built on some strategic understandings and cooperation on some inter-

national issues will command American public and congressional support for the long term.

We cannot sustain indefinitely a relationship that in the public mind consists of constant irritation over Taiwan, some economic links (perceived as helping China more than us), and rhetorical battles in international forums.

Secretary Shultz — I am certain — will seek to make clear that we view the world in geopolitical terms relevant to Chinese perceptions. There are several areas in which Chinese and American views should be harmonized, or at least the range of our disagreements understood. First, of course, is policy toward the Soviet Union in general. In addition, we should maintain a continuing intimate dialogue on specific international issues:

- Where United States and Chinese interests converge and what may be done to concert our actions — for example, Afghanistan and Indochina.

- Where we have divergent policies but seek to avoid conflict — for example, in Korea, where we back opposing sides within the context of a shared interest in avoidance of war in the peninsula.

- Where we have different perceptions — such as the Middle East and Africa — but where policies should at a minimum not obstruct efforts for peace.

- Relations with Europe and Japan, where on the whole American and Chinese interests run parallel.

## Technology an Urgent Topic

Of the operational matters, the only issue requiring urgent attention is transfer of technology. Our restrictions on trade with Communist countries have as their purpose to prevent the strengthening of strategic capabilities hostile to us.

But China is decidedly not a Soviet ally, nor is it in the same class of military power. China could not represent a military threat to American interests for the rest of this century, by which time current technology will be superseded. China, in my view, should be given the same status for technological transfer as India and Yugoslavia. It would convey that we understand, and take seriously, the strategic parallelism of interest.

In my experience, the best approach in discussions with Chinese leaders is complete frankness. It is wiser to admit that some positions are in a state of evolution than to pretend to settled views that dialogue will reveal as shallow or empty. It would help if — as the dialogue develops — the American positions could be given as much of a bipartisan cast as possible.

At the same time, Secretary Shultz's host must not place the entire weight of the trip on him. It is to be hoped that the Chinese contribution will transcend the occasional hectoring of recent years, especially the grating tendency to treat American presentations as if we were students taking an examination. Beijing has to assume some responsibility of its own for the balance of power.

I am convinced that both sides to this dialogue will be represented by men with the wisdom to transcend the recent past. Neither side has promoted the visit for it to fail; each side knows that a failure would not leave us with the status quo, but mark a setback. Nor can one single exchange provide the necessary depth and stability. Senior Chinese leaders should continue the process in Washington. And however difficult the dialogue may be, negotiating with the Chinese has the advantage that undertakings will be strictly honored.

Many American leaders have visited Beijing in the past decade. All have been impressed by their hosts' thoughtfulness and meticulousness. None will have gone to a more propitious juncture than Secretary Shultz. I have every confidence that his trip will mark a very good step forward to the benefit of our two countries and the peace of the world.

Henry A. Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, contributed this commentary to *The Washington Post*.

## Samoans: Gentle and Peaceful? A Scientist Differs

## Study Challenges Mead's Book on Islanders and Could Stir 'Nature vs. Nurture' Debate

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two months before its official publication date, a book maintaining that the late anthropologist Margaret Mead seriously misrepresented the culture and character of Samoa has ignited heated discussion within the behavioral sciences.

The book is entitled "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth," by Derek Freeman, professor emeritus of anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra.

On the surface, the book, to be published in April by Harvard University Press, is a critical analysis of Miss Mead's book, "Coming of Age in Samoa," the best-selling work of anthropology that on its publication in 1928 established her national reputation.

"On that level, Freeman's book is an extremely important piece of work," said Robert C. Hunt, chairman of the department of anthropology at Brandeis University, who evaluated the book for Harvard University Press.

Beneath the surface, Mr. Freeman's book could intensify the often bitterly contested "nature-versus-nurture" controversy, the argument over whether human beings are shaped mainly by environment or by heredity. Moreover, the book raises important questions about scholarship and ideological commitment.

Miss Mead described the Samoan people as gentle, peaceful, free of religious conflicts and devoid of jealousy. They condoned adolescent free love, she said, and as a result, adolescence in Samoa was without the turmoil or stress that accompanies adolescence in the United States and elsewhere, demonstrating, she said, that adolescent behavior had to be explained in purely cultural terms.

By contrast, Mr. Freeman asserts that:

- The Samoan people are intensely competitive.
- They have high rates of homicide and assault, and the incidence of rape in Samoa is among the highest in the world.

- Samoan children, adolescents and adults live within an authority system that regularly results in psychological disturbances ranging from compulsive behaviors to hysterical illnesses and suicide.
- They are extremely prone to fits of jealousy.

- Not only are Samoans not given to casual lovemaking, but also the "cult of female virginity" is probably carried to a greater extent than in any other culture known to anthropology.

Scholars are already commenting on the book.

"If Freeman is correct, it raises the question of how many other people were collecting incor-

rect information and putting it out as fact," said Sherwood L. Washburn, a past president of the American Anthropological Association. "The question his book raises is how one assesses validity in a profession where people's field work and field notes are regarded by most people as unassailable."

The Freeman book contends that many of Miss Mead's assertions about Samoa "are fundamentally in error and some of them positively false."

This re-evaluation comes 58 years after Miss Mead, then 23 years old, embarked in 1925 for the South Pacific to study adolescence there at the suggestion of Franz Boas, her professor at Columbia University, and 55 years after the publication of the resulting "Coming of Age in Samoa."

The book, the first of almost two dozen by Miss Mead, helped turn the tide for the cultural determinists, who believe that culture determines personality, in their battle with the biological determinists.

The book also helped vault the author to the forefront of her profession, where she remained until her death in 1978. It has sold millions of copies in 16 languages and has had an impact far beyond academe. Its message has influenced laws, social policy and, said Mr. Washburn, "influenced the way people were brought up in this country."

"The entire academic establishment and all the encyclopedias and all the textbooks accepted the conclusions in her book, and those conclusions are fundamentally in error," Mr. Freeman said in a telephone conversation. "There isn't another example of such wholesale self-deception in the history of the behavioral sciences."

## Impact on Psychology

Few other scholars would go that far, but many are convinced that Mr. Freeman, a New Zealander with a doctorate from Cambridge University, has written an important book. Ernst Mayr, professor emeritus of zoology at Harvard, and a leading behavioral scientist, said the book "is not only a contribution to cultural anthropology, but it will also have a major impact on psychology and other aspects of human biology."

Nikolaas Tinbergen, the behavioral scientist who won the 1973 Nobel Prize for medicine, said the Freeman book is "a masterpiece of modern scientific anthropology."

Defenders of Miss Mead say that many scholars who have lined up behind Mr. Freeman are longtime champions of biological determinism, a doctrine that has gained considerable strength and credence within the academic community during the last decade.

Mr. Freeman says that both nature and nur-

ture are always involved in shaping human behavior, yet he asserts that many anthropologists still give insufficient recognition to the significance of biology. That aside, however, Mr. Freeman said that his book is not so much intended to address that longtime academic dispute as to rectify the wrong that has been done to Samoan society.

One of the Freeman book's admirers is Le Tagaloa Loto Pita, dean of development at the University of Samoa, who said that although the book does not tell the Samoans anything new about themselves, "for the first time an outsider writes about Samoa as a Samoan would write and describes the reality of his living culture."

That reality, according to Mr. Freeman, who has spent a total of six years in Samoa since 1940, is wholly at variance with the idyllic picture conveyed by Miss Mead in her book and in subsequent writings about Samoa.

## 'Miss Mead's Errors'

The author attributes many of Miss Mead's "errors" to her unfamiliarity with the language, her absence of systematic prior investigation of the society and its values, and to her choosing to live with expatriate Americans rather than in a Samoan household. He writes that Miss Mead's depiction of adolescent free love is probably the result of the young anthropologist being deliberately misled by her adolescent informants, who wanted to tease her.

His major allegation, however, is that Miss Mead's professional shortcomings derived from her doctrinal baggage.

There is the clearest evidence, he writes, that "it was her deeply convinced belief in the doctrine of extreme cultural determinism, for which she was prepared to fight with the whole battery at her command, that led her to construct an account of Samoa that appeared to substantiate this very doctrine."

"I think Margaret may have gone to Samoa with a cultural bias," said Theodore Schwartz, professor of anthropology at the University of California, San Diego. "She always had a theme; she addressed current preoccupations and brought back from the field something that would reverberate in society. And I don't doubt that Margaret knew very little of the language and didn't have the total immersion one would want."

Mr. Schwartz, who was a field assistant for Miss Mead in New Guinea in the 1950s, has not read the Freeman book. But he said that even if Miss Mead made errors in Samoa, "I would find it hard to believe that she was 180 degrees wrong."

Mr. Schwartz said that Miss Mead made some errors about the Manua people, the subject of "Growing Up in New Guinea," her sec-

ond book, "but overall, she was brilliant and perceptive."

Miss Mead was a curator at the American Museum of Natural History for more than 50 years. David Hurst Thomas, chairman of the museum's department of anthropology, said: "It would bother me if aspersions were cast on her integrity or honesty, but it doesn't bother me that her research findings may have been superseded. I am an archaeologist, and we learn that dealing with a culture 10,000 years old in 1983, it is not the same 10,000-year-old culture studied in 1923. It doesn't mean that the research is any less valid."

Several of Mr. Freeman's professional colleagues note that his own personality has complicated the dispute. For example, Mr. Washburn, a former chairman of the anthropology department at the University of California, Berkeley, said: "He is, unfortunately, a difficult person and he's using this anti-Mead data to attack Boas." (Miss Mead's late mentor, Boas, was the intellectual leader of American anthropology. He wrote the foreword to "Coming of Age in Samoa.")

"People who work on Samoa know Margaret Mead was wrong, and Freeman's book shows that beyond doubt," said Bradd Shore, professor of anthropology at Emory University and author of the recent book, "Sāliuā: A Samoan Mystery" (Columbia University Press). "But if she suppressed the dark elements, Freeman painted all those dark elements in his book. She generated a myth out of opposition to eugenics, he generated a distorted picture out of opposition to Margaret Mead. But on the whole, his book is brilliant."

Mr. Freeman acknowledges his unpopularity within the profession, but he attributes much of it to the hostility of colleagues who resent the mere suggestion that anyone would take issue with a virtual "goddess of anthropology," whom he describes as "a very remarkable woman of quite considerable achievement."

When he decided to return to Samoa in 1965, he said, "I was refused research funds by my own department head on grounds that I shouldn't try to go against Margaret Mead." Moreover, he asserts in his book that so dominant were Miss Mead's position and reputation that anthropologists who subsequently went to Samoa and found errors in her research not only did not question her findings but, because of the prevailing intellectual climate, actually praised them "remarkably high" reliability.

Mr. Freeman also denies conducting a vendetta. His book is a necessary corrective, he said, because Miss Mead "never revised in any way" the original text of "Coming of Age in Samoa," despite its inaccurate picture of the Samoan ethos, and its conclusions continue to



Margaret Mead

be regarded by anthropologists and others "as though they were eternal verities."

"What's involved here are two things — Freeman's arguments about Margaret Mead and Samoa in the 1920s, and Freeman's position on the relative strengths of nature-nurture," said Mr. Hunt.

"You could write a book on either subject," he said, "without more than a paragraph or two referring to the other. His position on Margaret Mead is an attempt at intellectual history, to put into context events in academe. If that is controversial, it will be controversial not as a question of faith but of accuracy and interpretation. His position on nature-nurture amounts to a matter of faith. That he has put the two together will confuse the interpretation of both, but it's his book."

Mr. Washburn said that few anthropologists under 50 will be bothered by the Freeman book, because their theories are built on data in addition to Miss Mead's, but many older scholars will be upset because "her book said what liberals wanted to believe at that time."

He added that he discussed the Freeman thesis last spring with an influential anthropologist. "He said that even if everything Freeman

says is true, the Mead book was very influential for anthropology. But that's a disturbing attitude, because it means you can just make up a myth, and it's one everybody agrees with, you're a great person." Nevertheless, he is critical of Freeman for not publishing his findings while Miss Mead was alive.

"I had a meeting with her in 1964 in Australia and laid my cards on the table at that time," said the author, who describes himself as having been a strong believer in Miss Mead's findings when he first went to Samoa. "I was in correspondence with her since, and when I finished my preliminary draft in August 1978, I wrote her and she would like to see a copy. I did not get a reply, and she died that November."

Although he published a number of papers about Samoa on technical subjects, Mr. Freeman said, not until 1981 was he finally granted access to the archives of the High Court in American Samoa. "I had tried in the 1960s to be refused, and when I was finally allowed to the evidence was conclusive," he said, referring to the statistics about rape, assault and other crimes that appear in both the text and in the book's 55 pages of notes.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

## "The Tango Project": Dips and Glides

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON — It seems odd that a recording of rather obscure tangos became one of the best-selling classical albums of the past year in the United States, considering for a moment the strange evolution of "The Tango Project."

"This really goes back to the right time, in a sense," says the album's producer, Eric Salzman, who is sitting barefooted in the kitchen of his basement apartment in Brooklyn Heights, along with Michael Sahl, the album's arranger. "I had a New York's Eve party here in the '60s," says Salzman. "At the time I was running a radio show on WBAI and had discovered some tango recordings. Josh Rifkin lived across the street. He heard them, and I guess you could say the rest is history."

Rifkin's album, "Scott Joplin Rag," started the popular interest in ragtime and was indirectly responsible for the soundtracks of "The Sting" and E.L. Doctorow's novel-turned-movie "Ragtime." In January 1975 the record, on the Nonesuch label, became the No. 1 classical recording in the country. In December "The Tango Project" also became No. 1, the first Nonesuch record to do so since Rifkin's.

"There's always been an interest in thematic concepts at the label," says Salzman. "In 1969 I was in Buenos Aires, teaching a course in multimedia at the invitation of Alberto Ginastera. I heard some tangos down there, and I thought, 'This might make an interesting record.'"

Not long afterward, a friend of Michael Sahl's came back from Argentina with some cassette tapes of tangos. Now both men were intrigued. They had been doing projects together since 1955, when they met as graduate students in composition at Princeton while studying under Roger Sessions and Milton Babbitt. Although well respected as a music critic and the producer of an album of Kurt Weill songs with singer Teresa Stratas, Salzman's major interest was in directing and writing multimedia works. Sahl had written five operas with Salzman, including "Civilization and Its Discontents," winner of the Prix Italia, although he was probably most widely known as an arranger and pianist for Judy Collins.



Arranger Michael Sahl



Stan Kuriyama dipping and sliding.

"The music business is very incestuous," says Sahl. "When we got into it in the '50s, it was really a small business, with a lot of independent record companies."

"I went to Forest Hills High School with Mike Stoller (half of the Lieber-Stoller team that wrote 'Hound Dog' and dozens of other classic rock 'n' roll tunes)," says Salzman. "We all wound up part of the Tin Pan Alley music team."

"Anyway," says Salzman, "in the '70s, I had organized a music theater ensemble. One of the members was an accordionist, Bill Schimmel. He went to Juilliard and pretended that he didn't play the thing, because the accordion isn't considered a real instrument. It turned out that he knew the entire tango repertoire. Said he knew 2,000 by heart. I believe him. The guy has a photographic mind."

"Photographic mind," says Sahl. "So, we thought, let's do a tango record. We started looking around for a composer. He's got to focus on, but it didn't turn out that way. There didn't seem to be one great writer. So we decided on a style of band, the equivalent of a great jazz band, and settled on Julio de Caro, a violinist who had the trio at the Café la Paloma. The major problem was finding someone who could play the violin parts. He's almost totally disabled. There are two pieces of tape."

One is a technique called portamento, which means slipping and sliding from one note to another on the same string. It's abhorrent to modern players, considered slushy and flashy. But, you see, de Caro can't slushy. He's got tone and soul. He doesn't go too high or too low.

"The other trouble is timing. In tangos, you have to play against the time, which isn't something most modern players can do. We finally found this fellow Stan Kuriyama, from Juilliard, who was interested in tangos but didn't know anyone else who was."

The album, which was taped digitally, took only 17 hours to record. The critical response was almost universally positive. "Drop a needle anywhere, and you will

pletely changed the meter of the music and turned it into what I call the bastard tango. The ultimate degradation was what you'd see Margaret Dumont and Groucho Marx doing in a movie."

"I think part of the reason the record has done so well is because the tango is analogous to rock 'n' roll. It's funky. It took the world by storm. It had something to do with sex, and there's an anarchist flavor to the lyrics. In this day of Queerism, the tango isn't something that's cool. This is about sex that people kill each other over."

"If the only thing you think of as a tango is 'Hernando's Hefeweizen,' this record will make you pay attention," says Salzman. "By catching the true edge of the music, I think we've shown people something they didn't see before. The mood in the music is in many ways the same mood responsible for Peronism."

Sahl starts to recite a few lyrics from "Yira Yira," although all the songs on the album are instrumental versions:

When lady luck leaves you flat  
When you're on the way to nowhere  
When you're worn out your shoes  
looking for a buck to eat with  
Then you'll see that everything is a lie  
and that love is nothing  
Move on...

"Move on is yira yira," says Sahl, "which is exactly what the cops tell you when they want you to move along."

Now there is a "Tango Project II."

"This will be mostly material inspired by the Argentine style," Salzman says. "Kurt Weill, Bill Schimmel's 'Tango for Toulouse-Lautrec,' our own tango from our opera, 'Noah,' and Sigmund Romberg's 'Softly as in a Morning Sunrise.'"

"What fascinates me in this," says Sahl, "is that it's a sense, the same thing that happened with the rag album. You're communicating with the dead, and the dead come to life."

## Meanwhile, in Argentina

By Jane Klima

BUENOS AIRES — An Argentine brand of rock 'n' roll has upstaged the country's mournful tango as the theme tune of its postwar blues.

Rock nacional, the music of the teen-agers who bore the brunt of the Falklands war with Britain, has become a mass phenomenon after being shunned by the tightly controlled media for years.

Before the war young people apparently didn't exist, but then the war came and they had to be recognized because it was young people who fought and died. And when they were recognized, everything they had surfaced, including rock 'n' roll," said the country's best-known rock star, Charly Garcia.

Radio disc jockeys, obliged by the war to eliminate English lyrics from programs, resorted to Spanish-language rock and converted into overnight celebrities singers formerly branded as long-haired subversives.

The new idols of the young are all seasoned musicians in their 30s. Garcia, 31, is their first superstar.

A Christmas concert which drew 30,000 fans was given two hours on Jan. 1 by state-controlled television.

Garcia, in a parody of the superstar image, drove to the stage — a 30-meter-high (100-foot) replica of Buenos Aires — in a pink Cadillac limousine, wearing a pink suit and spectacles.

The crowd dabbled wildly as he sang: "The gunkies keep on advancing, the old cronies babbled on TV, the leaders of the kids are drinking whisky with the rich, while the sparks fly in the pizza, where the workers mass together..."

Rockers launched from behind the stage bombarded the fake, smoke-shrouded buildings to the sound of sirens and machine guns.

## Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah' Is Revived in Trieste

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

TRIESTE, Italy — Though there have been several attempts at a full-scale Meyerbeer revival, the opera of the 19th-century German composer, so widely popular in his own day, seem incapable of re-emerging the standard repertoire.

Convent Garden staged a grand production of "Le Prophète," a few seasons ago, the Metropolitan mounted "Le Prophète," and two decades ago La Scala put on a super-staging of "Les Huguenots" with Joan Sutherland and Ginevra Simeoni. But apart from some private recordings, these seem to have produced little lasting effect.

One of Italy's few well-run and adventurous opera houses, the

Teatro Verdi of Trieste is currently presenting an even less-known Meyerbeer work, his opera-comique of 1859, "Dinorah," the last opera of his to be staged in his lifetime. It is, in some ways, a masterpiece of Meyerbeer, and this may be one of the reasons why the Trieste house decided to put it on.

First of all, it has none of the grandiose scenic spectacle that Verdi so envied; there is no equivalent of "Le Prophète's" coronation scene or of the same opera's skaters' ballet. In fact, there is no ballet at all. And the procession in the last act is a matter of a few moments, to be resolved with a normal chorus and a half-dozen supernos, at most. A pastoral story, "Dinorah" is on a smaller, more intimate scale.

But what it does require is virtuoso singing, especially in the title role, and for this Trieste was able to count on Luciana Serra (no doubt it was her availability that prompted the revival). Though she has been singing professionally for well over a decade, this brilliant soprano hit her stride only in the last couple of years. Like Sutherland, she has been a late bloomer, and also like her older, Australian colleague, she possesses a secure technique, which suggests that she should be around for quite a while.

In the past, the role of Dinorah was assigned to the high, quasi-mechanical coloraturas. Serra does not belong to that category. When necessary, she can produce ethereal, disembodied sounds, trilling and decorating like a bird, but the voice also has substance, depth and warmth. It will be interesting to hear her Lucia, scheduled for later this season at La Scala, opposite Pavarotti.

Practically speaking, the role of Dinorah is one long mad scene. Meyerbeer's heroine has lost her mind a year before the curtain goes up and she regains her sanity — somewhat shakily — only at the end of the opera. The story thus justifies and provokes a great deal of early difficult vocal gymnastics, but it leaves little room for characterization. Nevertheless, Serra — through all her musical acrobatics — managed to create an ap-

pealing, human heroine. She was even credible, within the terms of the libretto.

The text, by the successful team of Barbier and Carré, contains elements of "Giselle" and "La Sylphide" and, especially, of "Der Freischütz," which is an awesome Wolf-Gien-like scene in the second act. The plot does not bear much logical scrutiny, but — in addition to the heroine — it includes a long part for a baritone and a prominent comic tenor part.

The baritone, who seems to have betrayed Dinorah to pursue wealth, is not particularly sympathetic, but he sees the error of his ways and, in the last act, abjures money in favor of love with an aria, "Riches are meaningless."

That was once a favorite role of great artists like Giuseppe de Luca and Tito Ruffo. In Trieste, Angelo Romero sang it movingly and accurately. Though he has developed an irksome tendency to croon in a hollow-sounding voice at times, Romero is still a likable artist and a good actor. The comic tenor part had to bring off in Italian, because in Italian opera it has no equivalent. Max René Cosetti performed a tour de force. He managed to sing charmingly, musically — the instrument is always pleasant to hear — and to clown just enough, without destroying the fairy-tale fabric of the story.

Fortunately the staging was in the hands of Alberto Fassini, a director who knows what opera is about and who has enough humility to put the demands of the piece before any demands of his ego. The work was seen in a traditional setting — with recognizable rocks and grass, a house with a window and a door — in an identifiable time and place. William Orlandi designed nicely old-fashioned scenes and sensible costumes. Fassini moved principals and chorus in a straightforward way, never jolting the eye or the sensibility of the spectator. The Trieste orchestra, called upon to work hard in this long, complex score, played with gusto for the conductor, Baldo Podic.

Will this revival start a Meyerbeer snowball rolling? Certainly the opera deserves further hearings and its production, perhaps with slightly improved lighting, could well travel to other houses. In any event, the Teatro Verdi has put Italian opera-lovers in its debt.

## Art Collection to Get Own Museum

The Associated Press

GLASGOW, Scotland — A shipping magnate's art collection will go on show in Glasgow in October, 39 years after Sir William Burrell presented it to the city.

A city official said that the Burrell Collection, until now kept mostly in storage, will be displayed in a concrete-and-glass museum three miles from the city center and due for completion this month.

"Only bits of the collection have been seen in different parts of the

country. It will now be possible to display about one-third of it at a time," said Patricia Bascomb, publications officer at the City Museum and Art Gallery.

Burrell, head of the Burrell and Son shipping line, died at 96 in 1945. He stipulated that his collection never leave Britain and be left money for a museum to house it. The works include tapestries, sculpture, Chinese pottery and porcelain, and a Roman vase once owned by Emperor Hadrian.

## Nuclear Showdown Film, Soviet Style

Reuters

MOSCOW — Reckless U.S. officers using unreliable technology may catapult the world to the brink of war, but the cool professionalism of the Soviet forces will save the day, according to a new film now showing in Moscow.

"Incident in Quadrant 36-80" presents the American threat in the form of a crazed, gun-toting naval commander in charge of an unpredictable nuclear submarine.

The vessel springs a leak in its reactor, undergoes a fire and then suffers a computer malfunction which fires off two missiles at nearby Soviet warships.

The Russians react to this chain of events with restraint, politeness and humanity. A team of Soviet engineers is parachuted into the sea to help to repair the submarine, only to be chased off with a burst of gunfire from the crazed commander.

After Soviet shipboard defense systems have easily destroyed the two missiles, the admiral in charge of the Soviet fleet listens politely to pleas from his U.S.

opposite, and agrees not to blow up the submarine in a retaliatory strike, thus averting a fearful escalation.

One of the chief purposes of the film evidently is to allow Soviet cinemagoers a glimpse of some of Moscow's latest military technology.

Much of the action is filmed on board the aircraft carrier Kiev and jump-jets are shown scrambling into action from its decks.

The effectiveness of shipboard anti-missile systems is demonstrated and viewers are given a close-up of mid-air refueling techniques for Soviet jet fighters.

Western military attaches are also reported to have found the film of interest.

But the film's main message is that the threat to peace comes from U.S. personnel rather than the rickety machinery they are seen to control.

While cowboy types in baseball hats and dark glasses seem to occupy all the senior positions in the U.S. Navy and Air Force, the Soviet personnel are shown as quiet, sober-faced men mindful of their responsibilities to wives and children at home.

## Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind.	Ind. Ind.	Comp. Ind.	Trans.
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

Comp. Ind.	Ind. Ind.	Trans.
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Govt.	Corp.	Trans.
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000

## Market Summary, Feb. 1

NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
AT&T	45.00	+0.05
GE	30.00	+0.02

## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
AT&T	45.00	+0.05
GE	30.00	+0.02

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month												12 Month												12 Month											
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s								
44.22	43.22	AAR	0.24	3.25	15.00	100	44.22	43.22	Burling	1.57	2.6	7.23	27.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
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1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0	10.70	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7								
1.30	0.82	AMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.30	0.82	Briggs	0.55	4.0																								



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sis.	High		Low		Close	Prev	Chge
High	Low						Quot.	Close					
17 1/4	11	SonyCo	.148	1.0	17	2978	14	13%	13%				
32	20 3/4	SooLin	2.40	8.3	14	40	29	28 1/4	27 1/2				+1 1/2

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

12 Month				Div. Yld.		P/E		100s		High Low		Close Prev	
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P	E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Quot.	Close
17 1/2	12	VanDorn		1.12	62.9	184	16 3/4	16		16 3/4	16		
15 1/2	4 1/2	Vorco			34	281	6 1/2			6 1/2			
70 1/2	27 1/4	Varian		.52	8.19	243	67 1/4	65 1/2		65 1/2			
33 1/2	33 1/2	Varian	wl				33 1/2	33 1/2		33 1/2			

[illegible]

**Closing prices, Feb. 1**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

**Closing prices, Feb. 1**

[illegible][illegible]

### Non Banks

Min con-Mat.	Coupon Next	BidAsk
to 54-90	13 13/16 2-17	97 1/2 98 1/4
1-88	10 1/4 2-27	10 1/4 10 1/2

Electr 54-88	10%	5-10	98	98
of Denmark 1990	99/16	7.7	98	98
ral 7-86	139/16	3-23	97 1/4	-

10-86/89	10	4-19	80	85
54-89	15 7/16	9-29	99 1/2	99
ustries 1991	9 1/2	7-18	95	96
2-89/92	93 1/4	7-11	92 3/4	98 1/2

India 6 1/2-91	10 9/16	4-27	100%	100%
India 6 1/2-91	13 5/16	3-21	100%	100%
India 6 1/2-91	10 1/16	4-16	95%	95%

Island 5 1/4-89/92	12 1/2	4-6	99	99%
Island 5 1/4-87	17 1/2	4-7	100	100%
Island 5 1/4-87	10 3/4	4-7	99	99%

5 1/4-88	10 9/16	4 21	95 1/4	96 1/4
Heavy 5 1/2-84	9 3/16	4 28	97 3/4	98 1/4
	9 3/16	4 17	97 3/4	98 1/4

54-47/89	11 13/16	2-28	99	99
m FFR 9ack	9Wb	4-71	95	30V
8-83	129h	4-8	997h	-
Airline 7 84	82/85	1-14	25	85

Rock-1991	10 7/16	5-31	28	97
ore Ala. 1986	9 5/16	7-21	99 1/2	100
ore Min. 516-91	10 7/16	6-3	97 1/2	100

fe I.C. Asia 7-86	14 1/2	2-70	99%	100
x 7-84	9 15/16	7-27	75	80
x 4-82/91	12 3/4	4-8	75	80

1980/81	149/16	1-27	80	70
1981/82	94	7-21	75	80

1982/83

supplied by Chisholm Engineering Ltd, London.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## New Firm to Take Advantage Of Growth in Asian Market

In a bid to take part in the growth of Asia and the global expansion of financial markets, a Kuwaiti company has joined together with one from Hong Kong and another from the United States to form Asian Oceanic Holdings Ltd., with Richard M. Bliss as chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Bliss said the company will offer a wide combination of financial management and business development services to companies in East and Southeast Asia from its headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong. Asian Oceanic is 40 percent owned by Cigna Corp. of the United States, 40 percent by Oceanic Finance Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong and 20 percent by Kuwaiti Foreign Contracting and Investment Co.

"The Asian area is going to continue to grow and prosper, we're going to see a number of new businesses and companies, and there will be a real role for a group of professionals working with these companies," Mr. Bliss said. "As they prosper, we hope to prosper."

Mr. Bliss said Asian Oceanic also hoped to serve as a principal channel between its clients and financial institutions in Europe, North America and Western Asia.

Francis G. Estrada left Bencom International Holdings Ltd. as senior vice president and Asian regional coordinator to join Asian Oceanic. As managing director, Mr. Estrada will be based in Singapore, but travel between company headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong, Mr. Bliss said.

The new company's board of directors also includes: Richard M. Bliss, executive vice president of CIGNA; Albert H. Swank, Jr., vice president of CIGNA's affiliated business group; and William R. Ruppel, deputy general manager of Kuwait Foreign Contracting.

## AMEX Banking Chief Named

Following the combination of American Express International Bank Corp. and Trade Development Bank Holding of Geneva, Edmund J. Safra, chief executive officer of certain of the Trade Development banks, will add to his position the post of chairman and chief executive officer of American Express International Bank.

American Express International, American Express' international banking subsidiary, has elected the following executive officers: Robert F. Smith, vice chairman, to president and chief operating officer; Alger B. Chapman, Jr., vice chairman, to the board of directors; James R. Greene, president, to vice chairman; and Robert A. Savage, executive vice president, to treasurer.

"Bob Smith's overall management expertise and Duke Chapman's experience in investments and personal financial services will provide a strong team to meet the international financial services needs of the 1980s," James D. Robinson 3d, chairman and chief executive officer of American Express International and the parent company, said.



Edmund J. Safra

## Space Agency Nominates Director

The Council of the European Space Agency has nominated Roger Marice Bonnet director of scientific programs. Mr. Bonnet has been a director of research at the French National Scientific Research Center since 1977. He takes over from E. Trépoignon of Germany on May 1.

## Other Appointments

John C. Gault and Bahman Karbasian have been appointed senior economists by IED Consultants, a member of the International Energy Development Corp. Group, Geneva.

Sandor von Ballusek has been appointed assistant general manager for corporate industries marketing at Chase Manhattan Bank's Paris branch. Freddy de Man, formerly country corporate marketing manager for Chase's Belgian subsidiary, Banque de Commerce, replaces Mr. von Ballusek as manager at Chase's overseas corporation representative office in Amsterdam.

Midland Bank International, London, has established correspondent and corporate banking units. Peter J.W. Taylor, assistant general manager, has been appointed controller of correspondent banking, reporting to Herve de Camery, general manager; and Alan R. Barker has been appointed controller of corporate banking, reporting to David L. Hanson, general manager. Midland Bank also has appointed Harry P. Abrahams executive vice president and chief manager of a new branch in New York.

Banque de Dépôts de Genève has appointed M.A. Scholl general manager. Mr. Scholl, formerly a director of the bank and president of its executive committee, succeeds Charles von Arentschmidt, who has left the bank.

JUDITH ANN KABLONKY

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 1, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	£	S.F.	F.F.	L.F.	G.F.	B.F.	S.F.	D.F.
Amsterdam	2.7225	4.13	19.25	26.71	8.7912	—	5.60	13.10	31.71
Brussels (a)	48.27	73.655	19.28	49.332	3.4075	—	72.882	—	23.975
Frankfurt	2.4895	3.7525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (a)	1.2502	—	1.2502	19.28	2.1545	—	91.20	—	26.67
Paris	1.4780	2.1590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geneva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	6.7999	6.6106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 DEM	1.0024	0.71022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 1									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Italian	ECU	SDR		
1 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
1 Y.	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2

## Key Money Rates

United States									
	Discount Rate	Federal Funds	Prime Rate	Broker Loan Rate	Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	3-month Treasury Bills	6-month Treasury Bills	CD's 30-99 days	CD's 60-99 days
	8 1/2	8 1/2	11	11	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	8 1/2	8 1/2	11	11	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	8 1/2	8 1/2	11	11	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

West Germany									
	Overnight Rate	1-month Interbank	3-month Interbank	6-month Interbank	1-year Interbank	1-year Treasury	1-year Bond	1-year Note	1-year Bill
	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, and others.

## Unemployment Remains Key U.K. Problem

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LONDON — One year ago, when it was announced that British unemployment had surpassed three million, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had to struggle to make herself heard over shouts of "shame" and "resign" in the House of Commons.

The anniversary passed unmarked this week. The business community's concern focused instead on the current news about the shaky pound and falling oil prices.

But Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative Party must call an election before May 1984, and neither she nor her political opposition is likely to forget that polls consistently conclude that most British voters view unemployment as the single most important indicator of the nation's economic situation. By that standard, the nation is in deeper trouble than ever.

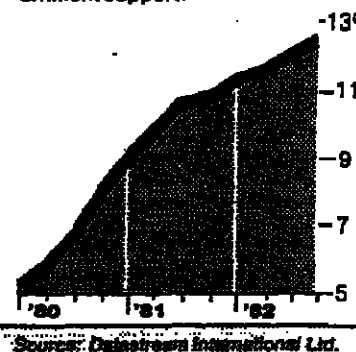
"There's a lot of pessimism on the employment outlook," said Richard Worsley, director of social affairs for the Confederation of British Industry. "There's nobody who sees a major reduction in unemployment in the next year to 18 months."

Unemployment has grown steadily, albeit at a slower rate, in the past year. In December, it rose in all 11 regions of the nation, from the relatively prosperous southeast, where it stood at 9.7 percent, to Northern Ireland, where it passed 20 percent.

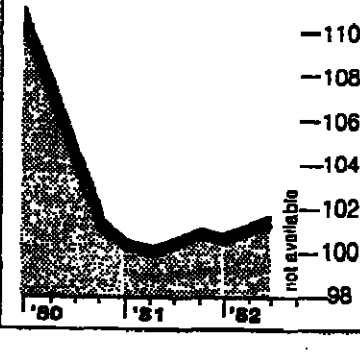
The figures also highlight the increasingly troublesome split between the economic fortunes of northern and southern Britain. Bolstered by London's service-oriented economy and the growth of electronics companies, the four southern and eastern regions have unemployment rates of under 12 percent; the mini-

## Grim Days in Britain

Unemployment Percent unemployed in Britain, seasonally adjusted quarterly data based on claims for government support.



Industrial Production Seasonally adjusted index, including oil and gas, based on quarterly data.



Source: English and Welsh Statistical Office.

Continued on Page 11, Col. 1



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

## European Firms Hold Grundig Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Four leading West European electronics companies met in Munich Tuesday in a renewed effort to resolve the problems surrounding the proposed takeover of Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer electronics company, by France's nationalized Thomson Brandt, company sources said.

Participating in the talks, called at the initiative of Anton Jaumann, Bavaria's economics minister, were senior executives from West Germany's Siemens and Bosch groups, from Philips of the Netherlands and from Thomson. Thomson's agreement to acquire 75.5 percent of Grundig, for 800 million Deutsche marks (\$328 million) has run into stiff resistance from German business and labor unions.

Philips, the Dutch electronics company, owns 24.5 percent of Grundig, and regards Thomson as its main competitor in Europe's consumer electronics market. During a news conference in Davos on Tuesday, Wisse Dekker, president of Philips, said the company has no plans to reduce its shareholding.

Responding to questions, Mr. Dekker said he expected the West German cartel office to reject Thomson's proposal to acquire 75.5 percent of Grundig. There has been speculation in German business circles that the decision will be made public by the office next week.

A German executive close to the Munich negotiations said Tuesday night that "Nothing is settled, and there will be surprises by the time it is all over." According to senior West German and French executives, the focal point of the discussions were to be the reduction of Thomson's proposed shareholding from the 75.5 percent it originally sought to 51 percent or less.

Grundig officials did not participate in the talks and said that for the time being they were sticking with the original plan.

In Paris, a Thomson spokesman said the company was ready to participate in discussions about Grundig's future but that it also was holding to the original agreement signed in November.

If Thomson agrees to accept only 51 percent or less of Grundig, it would represent a setback to French government plans to dominate Grundig completely as part of a move to create what a French official described as a "new French-German electronics industry alliance."

But German business vociferously opposed the venture on the grounds that it could jeopardize West German jobs and would be dominated by a nationalized company backed by a socialist government.

French industry sources, who also declined to be identified, said Thomson will agree to a plan that allows it to have majority control but would resist any move to cut its share below 50.5 percent, the minimum required under West German law for control.

Under what was regarded as one of the more likely solutions, the German executive said, Thomson would wind up with around 51 percent and Philips would remain at 24.5 percent, while the other 25 percent would be kept by Max Grundig, founder of the company, the executive said. It was Mr. Grundig who had originally agreed to sell all his shares to Thomson.

## Regan Asks for Limit To U.S. Money Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that he wants a money supply growth rate of 4 percent to 5 percent and expects cooperation from the Federal Reserve Board.

He told the House Appropriations Committee that he did not want to be pinned down on a specific time frame for that rate of growth.

The Federal Reserve Board's policy-making Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet next week to set money supply targets for this year. Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker is supposed to testify before Congress on those targets Feb. 16.

The current target for M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply comprising cash and money in checking accounts, is from 3 1/2 percent to 5 1/2 percent. In recent months, the Fed has said it was paying less attention to this narrow measure, and the growth has exceeded targets at times as much as doubling the higher figure.

Mr. Regan said "we are calling for a money growth rate of 4 to 5 percent over this period" of the budget. "We are expecting cooperation from the Fed for what we are asking for — a slow, steady growth in the money supply."

During a recess in the hearing, Mr. Regan said he would like 4 to 5 percent money growth each year into the "out years" of the budget, that is through approximately 1987.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Decline Sharply On Deficit Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Tuesday as concerns on Wall Street grew that federal budget deficits may reignite inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down only slightly at midday but fell during the afternoon to close with a loss of 15.91 points at 1,059.79. The broad market did slightly better, as declining issues led advances by a ratio of five to three. Volume widened to 82.8 million shares from 67.1 million traded Monday.

Analysts said President Ronald Reagan's remarks in St. Louis Tuesday raised concerns that there would be tough fight ahead on the federal budget between Congress and the White House.

Mr. Reagan said he would keep his economic recovery plan and pledged to fight any move to interfere with a 10 percent income tax cut scheduled for July 1.

He also said he intended to press his arms buildup, projected to cost \$15 trillion over the next five years. Many congressmen are calling for more than the \$8 billion in cuts that the administration has already proposed for the fiscal 1984 military budget.

"Everyone is nervous about the budget," said Harvey Deutsch of PricewaterhouseCoopers. "The market will be under pressure until Congress and the president come to some agreement."

Analysts said investors were also concerned by the recent increases in some interest rates. The closely watched federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks, rose as high as 8 1/2 percent from Monday's close of 8 1/4 percent.

Analysts also said they expected some traders to cash in on profits because the Dow average had gained 37.71 points the previous three sessions. But selling was not intense most of the day.

But there was some positive news. Investors were encouraged by Martin Feldstein, Council of Economic Advisers chairman, said he would not be surprised to see the economy grow at a 5 percent rate in 1983 if the recovery actually did begin in January.

Many investors were watching to see how well the Treasury succeeds in selling \$14.5 billion in securities to raise cash and pay off interest on other securities.

Recent employee callbacks by General Motors and National Steel bolstered the claims of economic recovery. Also, there are signs the housing industry is reviving from a severe slump.

Uncertainty over what will happen to OPEC and prices, has driven foreign money into U.S. corporate and government securities, analysts said. It also apparently is one reason precious metals prices have risen sharply.

On the NYSE floor, blue chip and technology stocks were the hardest hit. Losers in those groups included IBM off 1 1/2 to 97, ATT 1 1/2 to 66, General Motors 1 1/2 to 61 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1/4 to 82 1/2, General Electric 1/4 to 100 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 to 118 1/2 and Texas Instruments 7 1/2 to 168 1/2.

Energy stocks also weakened after several oil companies cut the price they pay for domestic crude oil.

Oil stocks with declines included Phillips Petroleum, down 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, Texaco 1/2 to 31 1/2, Superior 1 1/2 to 29 1/2, Mobil 1 1/2 to 25 1/2, and Standard of Indiana 1 to 39 1/2.

Schlumberger slid 2 1/2 to 43 on news that the Federal Trade Commission filed an antitrust complaint against the acquisition of Accutest Corp. by Schlumberger's Fairchild Camera subsidiary.

International Harvester rose 1/4 to 6 1/2 in heavy trading. The company denied reports that it is negotiating to sell its farm equipment division.

The Value Line stock index fell 0.91 to 165.40 and stock index futures contracts were off 3.00 to off 4.45. The Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 2.34 to 142.96 and index futures ranged from off 3.95 to off 4.00.

The NYSE composite index fell 1.14 to 82.61 and index futures ranged from off 2.30 to off 2.45.

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## IMF Control of Borrowing Urged

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The former finance minister of Brazil, Mario Henrique Simonsen, told a Washington audience Tuesday that he wants the current global debt crisis to be continued for a number of years.

Coincidentally, Robert Hormats, the former assistant secretary of state, told a congressional committee that unless Western leaders abandon their "defensive" effort to correct the weaknesses of the international financial system, the debt and other financial problems of this decade will overshadow even the strains of the 1970s.

Mr. Hormats, now a vice president of Goldman, Sachs & Co., said the world economy is in a "precarious state." Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on international economic policy, Mr. Hormats sketched a seven-point program,

including a major beefing up of the IMF, to head off a crisis.

Mr. Hormats noted that commercial banks are becoming more cautious in the present situation, which puts an increasing burden on the IMF. In these circumstances, Mr. Hormats said, the IMF, "if too stringent [in establishing loan conditions], will undermine the country's political cohesion or its government, and thus its ability to take any form of economic action at all."

Mr. Simonsen, who was a key figure in both the rapid growth of the Brazilian economy as well as in the buildup of its foreign borrowing activities, said that a "snowball of debt" struck the Third World beginning in 1982 when world trade began to shrink and interest rates started to soar.

He said that even knowledgeable bankers were "shocked" when the magnitude of the money borrowed by countries like Mexico and Brazil — each about \$80 billion — was disclosed.

Mr. Simonsen, who is now director of a graduate school of economics in Rio de Janeiro, said that the IMF and the banks "should develop a routine through which the IMF will determine the borrowing needs [of the developing countries]." Under his proposal, the commercial banks would not be

free to pull out of their loans, as many of them now want to do. That, he said, would inevitably lead to defaults.

Mr. Hormats seven-point program would include a co-ordinated effort by the rich nations to stimulate economic growth without regenerating inflation, an effort to reduce unemployment, an increase of at least 50 percent in IMF quotas, a meeting between trade officials and monetary authorities.

It also calls for an agreement among the nations belonging to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to resist new trade barriers. Also included would be a commitment by all of the economic summit nations, including the United States, to more generous trade liberalization and to Third World countries and creation of a new high-level international steering committee to address all inter-related problems.



RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE NATIONALE

COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

AVIS DE PRÉSELECTION INTERNATIONALE N° P 3300

La Compagnie des Phosphates de GAFSA se propose de lancer un appel d'offres pour l'exécution des opérations suivantes:

- A — Organisation et mise en place d'un système de gestion des stocks et de magasins.
- B — Formation des techniciens des ateliers centraux en moteurs diesel et transmission hydraulique.
- C — Formation du personnel d'entretien et de dépannage des instruments et de la régulation des usines.
- D — Formation du personnel de conduite et d'entretien de la carrière de Kef Schahar et de l'entretien de celle-ci.
- E — Optimisation de l'exploitation des mines souterraines des usines et de la gestion financière.
- F — Gestion administrative du personnel.
- G — Étude de la réhabilitation des anciennes usines, des recettes et des plans d'homogénéisation du secteur est.

Dans ce but, la compagnie procédera à la présélection des soumissionnaires agréés pour participer à cet appel d'offres par la procédure suivante:

Les différents soumissionnaires doivent présenter avant le 28/2/1983 un dossier incluant leurs références et le curriculum vitae de l'ensemble du personnel proposé pour les dites opérations ainsi que leur acceptation des cahiers des charges qui pourront être retirés dès la parution de cet avis, contre le paiement de la somme de 100 000 (cent Dinars) auprès du Service Général de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa sis au 9, rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite, Tunis.

Les dossiers de soumissionnaires rédigés en langue française, en six exemplaires, devront être adressés sous pli scellé au nom de Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 Metlaoui (Tunis).

L'enveloppe extérieure devra obligatoirement porter la mention "Ne pas ouvrir."

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## Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Amsterdam			Tokyo			Other Markets			Feb. 1			Singapore		
Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	N.Q.	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close
AEN	27.97	27.97	Deutsche Bk	22.00	26.20	Basis	2.00	2.99	Boatload	1.01	1.90	Kallima	32.91	32.91
Alco	11.20	11.20	Du Sch. Bk	26.20	26.20	Gold Storage	4.50	4.42	Gold Storage	4.50	4.42	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Alco Holding	27.97	27.97	Du Sch. Bk	26.20	26.20	DBS	8.00	8.12	DBS	8.00	8.12	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Alberl Bank	12.00	12.00	GHH	12.00	12.00	DBS	8.00	8.12	DBS	8.00	8.12	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Amrobank	42.30	42.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
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Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00	Kari Steel	1.01	1.01
Bank of Am	26.30	26.30	Hangs Lloyd	47.00	48.00	Bach Comm	33.00	33.00						

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

May	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.74	+0.04	Prev day's open 11.92, up 47.
Jun	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	+0.01	
Jul	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.87	+0.01	
Aug	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	+0.01	
Sep	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.97	+0.01	
Oct	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.01	+0.01	
Nov	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.07	+0.01	
Dec	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.11	+0.01	
Prev. sales 1,772.						
Prev. day's open 11.92.						

<b>Livestock</b>					
<b>CATTLE</b>					
56,000 lbs. cants per lb.					
May	60.20	61.40	60.55	61.40	+1.50
Jun	60.60	61.00	60.60	61.87	+1.47
Jul	61.00	61.40	61.00	61.80	+1.40
Aug	61.40	61.80	61.40	61.80	+1.40
Sep	61.80	62.20	61.80	61.15	+1.75
Oct	62.20	62.60	62.20	61.15	+1.75
Nov	62.60	63.00	62.60	61.15	+1.75
Dec	63.00	63.40	63.00	61.15	+1.75
Prev. sales 1,772.					
Prev. day's open 61.40, up 64.					

<b>FEDDER CATTLE</b>					
56,000 lbs. cants per lb.					
May	63.20	64.20	63.65	63.87	+1.27
Jun	63.60	64.60	64.05	64.27	+1.27
Jul	64.00	65.00	64.45	64.67	+1.27
Aug	64.40	65.40	64.85	65.07	+1.27
Sep	64.80	65.80	65.25	65.47	+1.27
Oct	65.20	66.20	65.65	65.87	+1.27
Nov	65.60	66.60	66.05	66.27	+1.27
Dec	66.00	67.00	66.45	66.67	+1.27
Prev. sales 3,307.					
Prev. day's open 10.47, up 38.					

<b>HOGS</b>					
30,000 lbs. cants per lb.					
May	52.20	53.20	52.70	53.35	+1.43
Jun	52.60	53.60	53.10	53.75	+1.43
Jul	53.00	54.00	53.50	54.15	+1.43
Aug	53.40	54.40	53.90	54.55	+1.43
Sep	53.80	54.80	54.30	54.75	+1.43
Oct	54.20	55.20	54.70	55.35	+1.43
Nov	54.60	55.60	55.10	55.75	+1.43
Dec	55.00	56.00	55.50	56.15	+1.43
Prev. sales 11,601.					
Prev. day's open 45.10, up 47.					

<b>PORK BELLIES</b>					
36,000 lbs. cants per lb.					
May	50.20	51.20	50.70	50.35	-1.17
Jun	50.60	51.60	51.10	50.75	-1.17
Jul	51.00	52.00	51.50	51.15	-1.17
Aug	51.40	52.40	51.90	51.55	-1.17
Sep	51.80	52.80	52.30	51.95	-1.17
Oct	52.20	53.20	52.70	52.35	-1.17
Nov	52.60	53.60	53.10	52.75	-1.17
Dec	53.00	54.00	53.50	53.15	-1.17
Prev. sales 12,706.					

<b>Metals</b>					
<b>COPPER</b>					
25,000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Feb	73.50	75.00	74.00	74.00	-1.25
Mar	74.00	75.50	74.50	74.50	-1.25
Apr	74.50	76.00	75.00	75.00	-1.25
May	75.00	76.50	75.50	75.50	-1.25
Jun	75.50	77.00	76.00	76.00	-1.25
Jul	76.00	77.50	76.50	76.50	-1.25
Aug	76.50	78.00	77.00	77.00	-1.25
Sep	77.00	78.50	77.50	77.50	-1.25
Oct	77.50	79.00	78.00	78.00	-1.25
Nov	78.00	79.50	78.50	78.50	-1.25
Dec	78.50	80.00	79.00	79.00	-1.25
Prev. sales 11,500.					
Prev. day's open 78.50, up 47.					

<b>SILVER</b>					
36,000 lbs. cants per tray of 36.					
Feb	142.00	143.00	139.65	139.65	-3.65
Mar	142.50	143.50	140.25	140.25	-3.65
Apr	143.00	144.00	140.75	140.75	-3.65
May	143.50	144.50	141.25	141.25	-3.65
Jun	144.00	145.00	141.75	141.75	-3.65
Jul	144.50	145.50	142.25	142.25	-3.65
Aug	145.00	146.00	142.75	142.75	-3.65
Sep	145.50	146.50	143.25	143.25	-3.65
Oct	146.00	147.00	143.75	143.75	-3.65
Nov	146.50	147.50	144.25	144.25	-3.65
Dec	147.00	148.00	144.75	144.75	-3.65
Prev. sales 22,500.					
Prev. day's open 42.00, up 724.					

<b>PLATINUM</b>					
36,000 lbs. cants per tray of 36.					
Feb	470.00	480.00	467.00	467.00	-4.00
Mar	475.00	485.00	472.00	472.00	-4.00
Apr	480.00	490.00	477.00	477.00	-4.00
May	485.00	495.00	482.00	482.00	-4.00
Jun	490.00	500.00	487.00	487.00	-4.00
Jul	495.00	505.00	492.00	492.00	-4.00
Aug	500.00	510.00	497.00	497.00	-4.00
Sep	505.00	515.00	502.00	502.00	-4.00
Oct	510.00	520.00	507.00	507.00	-4.00
Nov	515.00	525.00	512.00	512.00	-4.00
Dec	520.00	530.00	517.00	517.00	-4.00
Prev. sales 8,101.					
Prev. day's open 119.57, up 477.					

<b>GOLD</b>					
36,000 lbs. cants per tray of 36.					
Feb	800.00	810.00	800.00	800.00	-4.00
Mar	805.00	815.00	805.00	805.00	-4.00
Apr	810.00	820.00	810.00	810.00	-4.00
May	815.00	825.00	815.00	815.00	-4.00
Jun	820.00	830.00	820.00	820.00	-4.00
Jul	825.00	835.00	825.00	825.00	-4.00
Aug	830.00	840.00	830.00	830.00	-4.00
Sep	835.00	845.00	835.00	835.00	-4.00
Oct	840.00	850.00	840.00	840.00	-4.00
Nov	845.00	855.00	845.00	845.00	-4.00
Dec	850.00	860.00	850.00	850.00	-4.00
Prev. sales 12,706.					

<b>CERT. DEPOSIT</b>					
31 million lbs. of 100 cts.					
Mar	96.75	98.25	97.25	97.25	-0.84
Apr	97.25	98.75	97.75	97.75	-0.84
May	97.75	99.25	98.25	98.25	-0.84
Jun	98.25	99.75	98.75	98.75	-0.84
Jul	98.75	100.25	99.25	99.25	-0.84
Aug	99.25	100.75	99.75	99.75	-0.84
Sep	100.00	101.50	100.50	100.50	-0.84
Oct	100.50	102.00	101.00	101.00	-0.84
Nov	101.00	102.50	101.50	101.50	-0.84
Dec	101.50	103.00	102.00	102.00	-0.84
Prev. sales 3,027.					
Prev. day's open 115.62, up 170.					

<b>EURODOLLARS</b>					
31 million lbs. of 100 cts.					
Mar	90.00	91.50	90.50	90.50	-0.20
Apr	90.50	92.00	91.00	91.00	-0.20
May	91.00	92.50	91.50	91.50	-0.20
Jun	91.50	93.00	92.00	92.00	-0.20
Jul	92.00	93.50	92.50	92.50	-0.20
Aug	92.50	94.00	93.00	93.00	-0.20
Sep	93.00	94.50	93.50	93.50	-0.20
Oct	93.50	95.00	94.00	94.00	-0.20
Nov	94.00	95.50	94.50	94.50	-0.20
Dec	94.50	96.00	95.00	95.00	-0.20
Prev. sales 2,028.					
Prev. day's open 122.15, up 25.					

<b>BRITISH POUND</b>					
31 million lbs. of 100 cts.					
Mar	1,270	1,280	1,270	1,270	-1.00
Apr	1,275	1,285	1,275	1,275	-1.00
May	1,280	1,290	1,280	1,280	-1.00
Jun	1,285	1,295	1,285	1,285	-1.00
Jul	1,290	1,300	1,290	1,290	-1.00
Aug	1,295	1,305	1,295	1,295	-1.00
Sep	1,300	1,310	1,300	1,300	-1.00
Oct	1,305	1,315	1,305	1,305	-1.00
Nov	1,310	1,320	1,310	1,310	-1.00
Dec	1,315	1,325	1,315	1,315	-1.00
Prev. sales 5,077.					
Prev. day's open 120.00, up 1.56.					

<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>					
31 million lbs. of 100 cts.					
Mar	90.00	91.00	90.00	90.00	-0.20
Apr	90.50	91.50	90.50	90.50	-0.20
May	91.00	92.00	91.00	91.00	-0.20
Jun	91.50	92.50	91.50	91.50	-0.20
Jul	92.00	93.00	92.00	92.00	-0.20
Aug	92.50	93.50	92.50	92.50	-0.20
Sep	93.00	94.00	93.00	93.00	-0.20
Oct	93.50	94.50	93.50	93.50	-0.20
Nov	94.00	95.00	94.00	94.00	-0.20
Dec	94.50	95.50	94.50	94.50	-0.20
Prev. sales 1,793.					
Prev. day's open 121.72, up 108.					

<b>Market Guide</b>					
COFFEES: Coffee of Trade: Wheel, car, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, fresh barbers, T-bonds, GMAA, 100-1.					
EXCHANGES: Cattle, feeder cattle, hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S-P composite index, New York Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Mercantile, platinum, heating oil, 31,000.					
COMMODITIES: Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, Cotton, Exchange, New York: Orange, tobacco, corn, New York: Wheat, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, 31,000.					
CATTLE: Cattle, feeder cattle, hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S-P composite index, New York Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Mercantile, platinum, heating oil, 31,000.					
COMMODITIES: Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, Cotton, Exchange, New York: Orange, tobacco, corn, New York: Wheat, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, 31,000.					

<b>Stock Indexes</b>					
S&P COMP. INDEX 100 points equals \$20,000					
Mar	147.50	148.00	147.50	147.50	-0.25
Apr	148.00	148.50	148.00	148.00	-0.25
May	148.50	149.00	148.50	148.50	-0.25
Jun	149.00	149.50	149.00	149.00	-0.25
Jul	149.50	150.00	149.50	149.50	-0.25
Aug	150.00	150.50	150.00	150.00	-0.25
Sep	150.50	151.00	150.50	150.50	-0.25
Oct	151.00	151.50	151.00	151.00	-0.25
Nov	151.50	152.00	151.50	151.50	-0.25
Dec	152.00	152.50	152.00	152.00	-0.25
Prev. sales 12,706.					
Prev. day's open 157.48, up 142.90.					

<b>VALUE LINE</b>					
100 points equals \$20,000					
Mar	170.00	170.00	169.00	169.00	-0.40
Apr	170.50	170.50	169.50	169.50	-0.40
May	171.00	171.00	170.00	170.00	-0.40
Jun	171.50	171.50	170.50	170.50	-0.40
Jul	172.00	172.00	171.00	171.00	-0.40
Aug	172.50	172.50	171.50	171.50	-0.40
Sep	173.00	173.00	172.00	172.00	-0.40
Oct	173.50	173.50	172.50	172.50	-0.40
Nov	174.00	174.00	173.00	173.00	-0.40
Dec	174.50	174.50	173.50	173.50	-0.40
Prev. sales 2,687.					
Prev. day's open 129.91, up 346.					

<b>FED. COMP. IN DEPT. and COM.</b>					
100 points equals \$20,000					
Mar	82.00	83.00	82.00	82.00	-0.25
Apr	82.50	83.50	82.50	82.50	-0.25
May	83.00	84.00	83.00	83.00	-0.25

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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**GOLD**

Feb	\$16.00	\$27.50	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00
Mar	\$17.10	\$27.50	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00
Apr	\$17.10	\$27.50	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00
May	\$17.10	\$27.50	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00
Jun	\$22.40	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$22.50
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

1,200 lots of 100 troy oz.

**Paris Commodities Feb. 1**

*Flours in French francs per metric ton.*

	With	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SUGAR	1,458	1,458	1,447	+40
Jiv	1,215	1,495	1,504	+114
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,504	+114
Oct	1,590	1,588	1,582	-293
Aug	1,590	1,588	1,582	-293
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,620	+33
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,620	+33
Mar	1,590	1,588	1,589	+191
Apr	1,590	1,588	1,589	+191

100 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: 12,958

**COFFEE**

Nov	1,395	1,363	1,360	+18
May	1,410	1,399	1,398	+18
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	+14

50 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 40

**COFFEE**

Nov	1,508	1,378	1,375	-170
May	1,375	1,490	1,497	-20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	-10
Nov	1,485	1,582	1,572	-10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	Unch.

70 lots. Open interest: 470

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427
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## SPORTS

Salazar Alleges Bribery Attempt;  
Two TAC Executives Deny Charge

**NEW YORK** — Alberto Salazar, upstart coach of the Los Angeles Marathon, has charged that two executives of the U.S. Track and Field governing body offered him a bribe of \$50,000 to \$60,000. The officials have denied the charge.

Salazar, whose time of 2 hours 13 minutes 13 seconds is the fastest in marathon history, said Monday that "they were willing to pay" him the money for competing in the inaugural Los Angeles Marathon on May 14. He said he rejected the offer.

For track and field athletes to accept money outright is considered illegal under the regulations of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the sport's governing body worldwide. TAC is an IAAF member.

Under the table payments have been prevalent in the field for many years, and have become acceptable. U.S. athletes also have been permitted to accept prize money, provided it goes into a trust fund for "training purposes" or for use when the athletes retire.

Salazar claimed the TAC officials involved in the bribe offer were Alvin Chis, administrator of the group's trust-fund operation, and Ulan Cassell, TAC's executive director. The offer, he said, was made through his coach, Bill Dellinger.

"This is not true," said Cassell. "No members of the TAC staff have ever made such a proposal, or

offer to Mr. Salazar nor any of his coaches or representatives."

Chris was quoted by The New York Times as denying Salazar's charge "an incorrect assertion," adding that it "doesn't even have the kernel of truth in it."

Salazar said he voiced his charges after receiving a copy of a letter sent last month from Chris to a West Coast running magazine. Salazar said the letter contained a "misleading match race against Australian Robert de Castella (whose 2:08:18 is the second-fastest clocking ever) in Australia instead of in the Boston Marathon."

Both races are scheduled for Monday, April 18.

Salazar said the Brisbane race is offering \$50,000 in prize money, with \$30,000 to the winner. The Boston race is to be the qualifier for the U.S. team that will compete in the inaugural world championships Aug. 7-14 at Helsinki.

Salazar had asked TAC for a bye from qualifying for the world championships, but his request was rejected by the organization last December. "It appears," said Cassell, "that Alberto is having a hard time because he can't beat the rules to suit himself."

"They were willing to pay me \$50,000 to \$60,000," Salazar said during a telephone hookup from his home in Eugene, Oregon, to the Metropolitan Track Writers' Association. "They were trying to bribe me."

He said \$40,000 would be for

conducting a clinic the day before the Los Angeles race — a means he said Chris had suggested as a way of circumventing the rules for accepting prize money. The rest would go into his trust fund, he said.

Salazar contended that if TAC had approved his request for a bye for Boston, he would not have run any marathon this year except at the world championships. "For them to say I am running entirely for money is entirely false," he said. "If I was just running for the money, I would have run in Los Angeles."

Salazar said he was told by Drew Mearns, a vice president of the International Management Group, that TAC was getting a \$100,000 sponsorship fee for the Los Angeles Marathon. IMG is Salazar's management company. TAC, said Salazar, "want to set themselves up as an agent. They want to be in the action. They want to make money, too."

Cassell said TAC's relationship with the Los Angeles race was simply an advisory one. "Our intent is to work with them in providing an opportunity for the world's top marathoners to compete on the Olympic venue in the year before the Games," he said.

Salazar also charged Chris and Cassell with "trying to ruin my reputation."

"My honor and integrity are important to me... I don't want them to muddy me any longer," he said. "I don't want to take any



Alberto Salazar last October, as he registered his third straight victory in the New York City Marathon.

## Redskins' Gibbs on Genius and Success

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — In his words, the coach of the Super Bowl XVII champion Washington Redskins was "still on a high" Monday morning. "I haven't been to bed," he said, "and I'm enjoying it." When his news conference in the Los Angeles Marriott ballroom ended, Joe Gibbs entered an elevator with a few friends for the ride up to the lobby.

In their midst was another passenger, a middle-aged woman who thought she recognized the face she had seen so often on television during the Redskins' 27-17 victory.

"Oh," she gasped. "Can I have your autograph, Coach Gibbs?"

Gibbs smiled, glanced at his friends and said, "I told you we don't get any respect."

Turning to the woman, he asked her name in order to personalize his autograph. When the woman saw his name, she blushed. "Oh, I'm sorry," she apologized. "I'm so sorry."

Gibbs laughed with the others at his having been mistaken for Don Shula, the Miami Dolphins coach. But in another sense, that's exactly what the boy-faced Redskins coach had been talking about at his news conference when he was asked about having emerged as the National Football League's latest "genius."

"First of all," he said, "it's embarrassing to me that people might think I think that of myself. I'm just a very average person. I love what I do and I work hard at it."

Two recent "genius" coaches have had that image go down in flames.

When the San Francisco 49ers, who won Super Bowl XVI last year, didn't even qualify for this strike-shortened season's 16-team postseason tournament, Bill Walsh was so "drained" that he considered concentrating on his role as general manager before agreeing to continue as coach.

Dick Vermeil, who guided the Philadelphia Eagles to Super Bowl XV, recently resigned because he was "burned out" as a coach.

"Ten years from now, if I'm still standing here," Gibbs had said, "then I'll be a success. Our owner, Jack Kent Cooke, told me that genius is the most overused word in the English language."

At Davis popularized that word in pro football. When he was coaching the Oakland Raiders, the club's owner then, Wayne Valley, enjoyed describing his coach as "the genius."

Davis reveled in the word. So much so that when he later took command of the Raiders as their managing general partner, he once suggested that his profile in the club's media guide be edited.

"It's pretty good," Davis told his public relations director. "but I don't think you have the word genius in there often enough."

But Davis never sustained his reputation as a coaching genius. Only four current NFL

coaches have endured for at least the "10 years" that Gibbs respects — Chuck Noll of the Pittsburgh Steelers with four Super Bowl triumphs, Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys and Shula with two each and Bud Grant of the Minnesota Vikings despite four Super Bowl losses.

"I envy Bud Grant," Gibbs said. "He has a great outlook — he just goes home and feeds his dog."

"Three nights a week during the season, 42-year-old Gibbs doesn't even go home to his wife and two sons. He sleeps at the Redskins' training complex out in the Virginia countryside near Dulles Airport.

As a workaholic, Gibbs might burn out, too. But he understands his occupation. "What gets to a coach is that it's so highly competitive," he said.

"What's toughest is when you go to a point and you've been somewhat successful and the next year you're not. What's said about you then hurts your pride. The other thing is you work for six straight months with no days off. The six months, every day, with no day for the family."

Each of the previous three Super Bowl champions has failed to qualify for the playoffs the following season — the 49ers this season, the Oakland Raiders in 1981, the Steelers in 1980.

"Some people deal with adversity better than success," Gibbs said. "The first thing is you automatically have trouble getting the players signed. Then you start thinking you're better than what you are. That could kill you more than anything else."

Gibbs only hinted at the social temptations of success. With more money and more adulation as champions, some NFL players have disappeared into drugs in recent years.

"The players have to maintain their weight-training program, their conditioning program," he said. "Dealing with success, some players can't cope with that. You have to remember you're the same person you were 13 weeks ago."

"I think I'd get madder about that than if a player got into trouble — if he started acting like a jerk."

As a strategist, Gibbs will be remembered as the coach who punctured the Dolphins' top-ranked defensive unit with 400 yards of total offense, including 166 by John Riggins for a Super Bowl rushing record.

"We didn't change our plays, but we used a number of formations we'd not used for five weeks," Gibbs said. "Teams take a look at what you do, so you try not to do what you've been doing. If we change the look each week, we make 'em play our offense from scratch."

As a psychologist, Gibbs also changed the look of preparing for a Super Bowl game. In other years, all the Super Bowl parties never included invitations for the competing players. But last Friday night the Redskins had a team party at their Costa Mesa hotel.

"All the players were there," Gibbs said.

Now all the Redskins will be expected to be there — as repeating winners — next season.

"We were able to sneak up on a few people last year and even early this year," Gibbs said. "But you're never more than two games from disaster. If we lose the first two games next season, we'll be pointed to it as a different role for our team next year. You have to prove yourself again."

But even as the coach of the Super Bowl champions, Gibbs' role won't change. He'll still be trying to keep from being mistaken for Don Shula.



Joe Gibbs, chatting with Ronald Reagan after Sunday's Super Bowl.

## Manchester Still Rising From Ashes of Munich

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — To virtually every soccer-conscious nation on earth, the date Munich, Feb. 6, 1958 means one thing: The Manchester United air crash.

On that day a team died and a cult was born, a cult that even now

**ROB HUGHES**

gives United a more active following than any other club team in the world.

From all corners of the British Isles, crusaders can be seen journeying by bus to fill Manchester's old Trafford Stadium for most home matches. But there are 45 countries — Mexico to the Soviet Union, Australia to Scandinavia, Canada to Thailand.

And they are not merely small groups of homesick Brits. David Smith, United's full-time fan club organizer, can handle names like Belgium's Paul Merckx, but his native Manchester vowels rebel when called on to pronounce the name and address of another branch secretary.

S. Praveenit  
28/1 Soi. Pa Suk,  
Sukhumvit Road,  
Rimtangroffine Chon Non 26,  
Phra Ka Nong,  
Bangkok 10,  
110 Thailand.

Of course, without seeing his curriculum vitae, we cannot assume Munich had any direct bearing on friend Praveenit's love affair with Manchester United. He may be too young to have experienced the shock with which the news hit us; then again he may have been one of those aficionados who, before the tragedy, recognized in the famous Busby Babes the seeds of perhaps the finest young team Europe had seen.

Better than the peerless Real Madrid of Puskas and Di Stefano? Who knows? Eight of United's flowers perished before their prime in that crash, and others never recaptured what they had.

But we remember them. The alchemy of the mind and the emotions insist that they will indeed never grow old, as those that are left grow old. Memory is coupled

with the extraordinary fact that Matt Busby, the team's founder and manager, did rise from his Munich-debated and did rebuild a side which, although inevitably less revered, became England's first European Cup winner in 1968.

Sir Matt has grown old. He and I shared an hour not long ago in the office which, as presidential figurehead of the club, he visits from time to time. The hand on the shoulder is as familiar a greeting as ever, but some of the firmness has left him.

Last year's heart attack and the "up-and-down" health of his wife Jean are there in his face. But,

neering 74, the eyes are still alert, the memory still clear and the old convictions still strong.

The pride, too, is wholly undiminished. Three weeks ago, United decided to honor his recent resignation from his board of directors as the effective termination of 37 years' active service — with the presentation of a silver plaque.

One more small accolade, perhaps the last, to a fighter and diplomat, a man of soccer who, since receiving the last rites in a Munich hospital, had been knighted by the queen, honored by the pope and granted the freedom of the City of Manchester.

The day before the presentation, I had watched Busby arrive at the Trafford ground. As he came over (in the company of the Hitchcockian figure of his life-long partner, Jimmy Murphy), the gate was painfully misty.

But the best day, as his name was announced, was different. I wish you could have seen Matt Busby pause for just a few seconds and then, shoulders thrown back a Sicilian grandfather's, march toward the center of the field. Yes, he marched — turning, every few strides to salute the resounding acclaim of nearly 50,000 people.

It was more than a great moment of sporting sentiment. It was the message of an unbowed man who knows there are those who consider him finished, senile. Confused, they are wrong.

His retirement is divided between watching the game, caring for his wife and reading novels, but his public quietness is that of a man trying a new role — allowing others to lead — for the first time. Yet his strength of purpose has not gone the way of his body.

During our conversation, I put to him some of the criticisms that have been leveled in whispers down the years. "Many people suffered the decline of Manchester United after 1968," says Frank O'Farrell, one of the managers who came and went in Busby's wake. "except the man who had been in charge for 24 years, Matt Busby was never held accountable."

Busby answers that he did not feel responsible, that he purposely never interfered with subsequent

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Orono Keeps WBC Crown on KO

**CARACAS (UPI)** — World Boxing Council superflyweight champion Rafael Orono of Venezuela retained his title Monday night with a fourth-round knockout of Panamanian Pedro Romero.

Romero, whose right eyebrow was cut in the second round, was floored twice in the fourth; on the second knockdown, the challenger failed to beat the count.

The scheduled 12-rounder was Orono's first defense of the title he won Nov. 30 when he defeated Chul Kim of South Korea.

## McEnroe Heads Davis Cup Team

**PRINCETON, New Jersey (AP)** — John McEnroe will lead the U.S. Davis Cup team in its first-round encounter with Argentina. Arthur Ashe, the team captain, said late Monday that the squad will include Gene Mayer, Eliot Teltscher and Peter Fleming, the same players who won the 1982 cup by defeating France.

The U.S.-Argentina match will be played on clay March 4-6 in Buenos Aires. The Argentine team is expected to include Guillermo Vilas and José-Luis Clerc.

## Sadri, Walts Gain in U.S. Tennis

**PHILADELPHIA (UPI)** — John Sadri and Butch Walts won first-round matches Monday in the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championships, but Harold Solomon was eliminated.

Sadri, defeating Bernie Mitton of South Africa, 6-3, 6-1, will meet top-seeded John McEnroe Wednesday night. Walts downed Phil Dent of Australia, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, while Solomon was defeated by Mike Bauer, 6-4, 6-2. Scott Davis beat Steve Meister, 7-5, 6-1, and will meet No. 2 seed Ivan Lendl in a second-round Wednesday. McEnroe, Lendl and the other 14 seeds received first-round byes.

## Redskin Aide

Hired to Coach  
NFL's Falcons

The Associated Press

**SUWANEE, Georgia** — Washington Redskins assistant coach Dan Henning was named Tuesday as head coach of the Atlanta Falcons, replacing the fired Leeman Bennett.

The Falcons had to wait until after Sunday's Super Bowl to interview Henning because of a National Football League rule that one team cannot recruit another's personnel until its season is over.

Henning, 40, began as an collegiate assistant coach and put in one year as receiver coach with the NFL Houston Oilers; he coached the New York Jets' receivers from 1976-78 and the Miami Dolphins quarterbacks and receivers in 1979-1980.

Bennett was fired after the Falcons lost to Minnesota in the opening round of the playoffs. The Falcons had a 5-2 record before losing their last three games of the 1982 season. Bennett's overall record at Atlanta was 47-44; his best season was in 1980, when the Falcons won a divisional title with a 12-4 record.

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
CHICAGO — Signed Kevin Hickey, pitcher, to a one-year contract, and Marc Hill, catcher, to a two-year pact.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
LOS ANGELES — Signed Dave Stewart, pitcher, Mark Bradley, outfielder, and Ross Jones, outfielder.  
PHILADELPHIA — Signed Tony Perez, first baseman.

**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
INDIANA — Placed Gary Morton, forward, on waivers.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League  
DENVER — Named Don Radachovich offensive line coach.  
United States Football League  
ARIZONA — Signed Curtis Blodgett and Darrell Carter, running backs; Glenn McCormick, center; Chuck Cook, defensive back; and Keith McKea, wide receiver, to two-year contracts. Waived Joe Skladan, linebacker.

**HOCKEY**  
OAKLAND — Signed Gary Anderson, center; Denver McCain and David Jefferson, linemen; Gordon Banks, wide receiver; Jerry Wilkerson, Mike Curfand and Bob Yumino, defensive linemen; Bill Brown, quarterback; Tom Maher, tight end; and Louis Jackson, running back.

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**  
CALGARY — Signed Jamie Macoun, defenseman.

## NBA Leaders

SCORING					PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK
NAME	TEAM	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK			
Ernie DiGregorio	San Antonio	40	10	10	10	10			
Gervin, San Antonio	38	10	10	10	10	10			
Thurmond, Dallas	38	10	10	10	10	10			
Wendell Carter, New York	38	10	10	10	10	10			
Alvin Robertson, Houston	38	10	10	10	10	10			
Paul Westphal, Phoenix	38	10	10	10	10	10			
George Gervin, San Antonio	38	10	10	10	10	10			
John Johnson, Milwaukee	38	10	10	10	10	10			
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